The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY APRIL 5, 1893. NO. 1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at H[illegible] for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.35, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:09; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mixed, No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a.	p. m	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 57	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 4	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 3	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	I. Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALONE WITH CONSCIENCE.

I sat alone with my conscience
In a place where time had ceased
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased.
The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight,
And things that I thought were dead things
Were alive with a terrible might;
The vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face,
Alone with my conscience sitting
In that silently solemn place.

And now alone with my conscience
In the place where the years increase
I try to recall that future
In the land where time will cease,
And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful so e'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

A Sea-Side Episode.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

"I thought you came to the sea-side for your health," said Mrs. Anstruther, looking at her neice, who was placidly working upon a strip of artistic embroidery and occasionally dropping her work to gaze from the window at the ocean, spread in majestic beauty, nearly at their door.

"Well!" Agnes Holt said with a half smile, "certainly that was Doctor Maitland's intention in sending me here."

"H-m! you look about twice as ill as you did a week ago. You eat less than a good-sized sparrow; you grow faint if you walk half the length of the beach. Why don't you drive out any more? Why do you never join *any* party of pleasure? You were improving until last Wednesday."

Here Agnes shuddered and lifted her hand, as if she would have stopped her aunt's flow of words. But apparently she changed her mind, her hand dropped nervelessly at her side, the snow-white of her grave, beautiful face seemed to grow a shade paler, and she leaned her head wearily against the window-sill.

Mrs. Anstruther had not noticed the half attempt to check her, and went on:

"It was Wednesday, wasn't it? Then you came in from bathing, looking as if you had seen a ghost!"

"A ghost!" sighed Agnes, so low her words were unheeded.

"You haven't had a shade of color in your face since! Why don't you marry, Agnes? You certainly have offers enough, and your father does not stand in your way now. Of course, when you had all his cranks to humor, you couldn't marry, but I don't see anything in the way now."

"Want of inclination stands very much in the way," said Agnes, coldly, taking up the neglected embroidery and bending over it.

"It is always just so," grumbled Mrs. Anstruther. "The moment I try to have a little sensible conversation with you you freeze right up! Now, there is Hiram Harding. What fault can you find with him? And he is devoted to you."

"Dear Aunt Louise—" Agnes began.

"Good gracious, Agnes, don't address me as if you were writing a letter!" was the quick interruption. "I know what you are going to say. Will I please not talk of your lovers, possible or impossible? Well, I won't! But I must say, as I have said a hundred times before, I don't see why you didn't marry Bert Marvyn. He adored you and you adored him. If your father's cranks broke up that match, he was a greater idiot than even I gave him credit for being."

Then Mrs. Anstruther gathered up her fancy-work and went to join the ladies who met on the porch every morning. Agnes remained alone. Her window in the private sitting-room of the boarding-house looked out upon the sea; but the tide of fashion never floated down so far, and during the morning hours there were seldom any passers-by.

It was with a deep sigh of rest and privacy that Agnes heard her aunt welcomed to the merry party on the porch at the other side of the house; and leaning her head back against the window, abandoned herself to thought. Sad thought it must have been—very, very sad—for the large dark eyes, fixed dreamily upon the ocean, were mournful and weary, the beautifully curved lips were softly, but like those of a grieved child.

Upon her lap lay the gay-colored embroidery, constrasting strongly with her heavy mourning dress and the pearly whiteness of her small, folded hands. She was very beautiful; but although less than thirty years had passed over her head, there was ever an expression of hopeless sadness upon the white loveliness of her face and the dark splendor of her eyes.

While she rested, heeding nothing but her own sad memories, two men passed, sauntering slowly on the sands. One, tall and grave, handsome in a kingly, commanding type, started as he passed the window, muttering:

"Agnes Holt!"

"You know her," the other cried—"that beautiful woman, whose sadness makes my heart ache! You promised me once to tell me what struck all your youth away while I was in Europe. Randolph's death crushed you for a time, but you had rallied from that before I left. Bert, was it that lovely girl we saw just now, who was answerable?"

"Yes! I loved her! Ah, how I loved her, and she loved me! We met at Conway, the summer you were abroad, and you know how fast friendship ripens into love in daily, familiar intercourse. I cannot enter into details. Old as the wound is, I believe it will never heal. Her aunt, Mrs. Antruther, was her chaperon, and very gracious to me. She told me that her brother, Charles Holt, was ill with some mysterious ailment the doctors could not find or cure. For her part, she thought he was only 'cranky,' but there was no doubt that he made his daughter's life one of complete slavery. She ministered to all his whims, and as one was never to leave his room, Agnes was a prisoner as well as slave. Still she knew that he loved his only child; he had insisted upon her coming to the mountains for the summer, and she was certain he would never oppose a marriage in which her heart was engaged. So I was very hopeful when Agnes begged me to let her break the news of our mutual attachment to her father before I saw him. She had confessed her love for me, her sweet face all blushes. I tell you Goef, I never had my heart so appalled as it was when I saw that ghost of Agnes Holt last Wednesday. Oh, I forgot you were not with me when I met her face to face for the first time in five years. Five years ago that pale, grave woman was a brilliant beauty, full of vivacity, witty in conversation, a superb musician, the belle of every circle she adorned. I thought myself a lucky man, as well as a happy one, to win the love so many craved. But a day after her return to New York, she wrote to me. She wrote that she could never marry me; she implored me not to see her, not to try to shake a resolution that she would never break, and yet she assured me of her love, promising me that she would never marry another man, though she must never marry me. It was the most heart-breaking letter, written evidently under the pressure of agony and excitement. I wrote very tenderly in reply, begging for her confidence, but assuring her she never need fear persecution from me. I would not ring any woman's love from her. But her second letter only repeated her first. She loved me, would always love me, but she would never marry me. Well," and a deep sigh shook the broad chest, "I have lived through it."

"It was dreadful," said his companion, "and worse coming so soon after Randolph's death. By the way, Bert, was there never any clew found to his murderer?"

"None."

"You saw the man?"

"I was close to him. It was in a gambling saloon crowded with men. Poor Randolph was infatuated as lads sometimes are, by games of chance, and I had followed him there, hoping to coax him away. Some quarrel rose out of the game, Randolph lost his temper, and called his opponent a cheat. The answer was a death-blow, with a heavy glass decanter. I do not think the man meant to kill him, but he reeled back into my arms. In the confusion several left the room, and nobody seemed sure as to who struck the fatal blow. But I am sure. I should recognize that face if I saw it at any hour, under any circumstances. But I never have. Where the assassin has hidden himself is a mystery to me, but if we ever meet I will avenge my brother, since the law could not."

There was a deep silence after this. Two such stories, two such bitter memories could not be lightly recalled or lightly dismissed, and both Bert Marvyn and his friend Goeffrey Grafe were earnest men of deep feeling.

"Do you know," said Bert at last, "that I have almost resolved to call on Agnes Holt. Her father is dead. It may have been some fancied duty to him that kept her from love and happiness, and his death may have set her free. There was no smile on her face when she recognized me last Wednesday, only a look of frozen horror, as if I had been a ghost. But she was startled at seeing me so suddenly."

"You would be happier if you had some explanation of her strange conduct. I would go."

"Now!" was the reply. "You will go with me, Goef, and if Mrs. Anstruther is in the room, you will coax her out of ear-shot?"

"Certainly."

But there was no one in the sitting-room when the gentlemen entered it. Mrs. Anstruther had gone for a drive, but Miss Holt was in her room, the servant said. Herbert Marvyn sent up his card, and walked aimlessly up and down, guessing something of the struggle for calmness Agnes was enduring before she could come down.

Geffrey seated himself at a table and opened a photograph album. The room was a private one engaged by Mrs. Anstruther for the season, and the album contained portraits.

"That is good!" Geoffrey said, calling Bert's attention to a picture of Agnes Holt.

But to his amazement, his friend with a deep, sobbing breath took the book into shaking hands, his eyes riveted upon a picture facing the one to which Goeffrey had drawn his attention.

"Goef!" he said, in a horse whisper. "It is he!"

"Who, my dear fellow?"

"This—this man! It is the face of the man who killed my brother!"

"It is the face of my father!"

They had not heard Agnes Holt come in, and started as the clear, cold voice spoke these words, slowly and distinctly, the words that were the key to all the mystery that had puzzled them.

"He never meant to kill your brother," she continued, as Bert Martyn turned and faced her, "and the bitterness of his remorse killed him. If revenge would comfort you, you may be sure that he suffered more than if you had been able to punish him by the law. I, his constant companion, tell you solemnly and truly that he never for one waking moment forgot his crime, or ceased to mourn for the bright young life he had taken. He never left his room from the hour he returned after that fatal night, and he died a repentant, sorrowing man. If ever you have thought me fickle, dear friend, you understand now."

"I understand you now," was Bert's reply.

They stood alone, face to face. Goef had gone to the window and was staring at the ocean, his eyes strangely misty.

"I shall not live long," said Agnes, still in the cold, even tone that told of the strain of self-control she was enduring. "I have a fatal disease that will not torture me much longer. It will take a thorn from my heart, Bert, if you can say to me truly: 'I forgive your father.'"

There was a long silence, and then Bert lifted the two small white hands in his own, and, bending down, kissed Agnes gently, reverentially, on the forehead.

"I forgive your father," he said, in a low voice. "God forbid that I should add one pain to your life. Can I in any way serve you?"

"Only as you have comforted me. Farewell, dear friend. When you hear, soon, of my death, be glad for me that the weary pain and loneliness are over."

One moment he held her to his breast. Once their lips met in a long, clinging caress. Then, looking up and seeing Goeffrey had vanished, Bert whispered:

"Farewell! Will you send for me, if you can bear to see me again?"

"Yes," she said faintly.

He put her gently in a chair, pressed her hand and left her, half unconscious. Some chord of life snapped in that hour of agony, for the next morning Goeffrey, coming early to his friend's room, told him gently:

"Agnes Holt died last night."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

If You Would Live.

If your name is to live at all, it is so much more to have it live in people's hearts than only in their brains, writes Oliver Wendell Holmes. I don't know that one's eyes fill with tears when he thinks of the famous inventor of logarithms, but a song of Burns's or a hymn of Charles Wesley's goes straight to your heart, and you can't help loving both of them, sinner as well as saint. The works of other men live, but their personality dies out of their labors; the poet who reproduces himself in his creation, as no other artist does or can, goes down to posterity with all his personality blended with whatever is imperishable in his song.

I Vote for Hood's
Forty Years In the Ministry

Rev. W. R. Puffer

"Having taken Hood's Sarsaparilla five months I am satisfied it is an excellent remedy. For years I have had **Rheumatism,** afflicting my body, but especially my right arm from elbow to shoulder, so severe I feared

I Should Lose the Use of It.

I felt better soon after I began with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken 4 bottles the rheumatism entirely left me. I have been a minister of the M. E. Church 40 years, and like many others of sedentary hab ts have suf-

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

fered with **Dyspepsia and Insomnia,** but while taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have had a good appetite, food digested well, I gained several pounds and sleep better. I vote for Hood's." REV. W. R. PUFFER, Richford, Vt.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25 cents

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It Cures the Worst Cases.

"Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a preparation discovered by an old and scientific physician, whose wide experience extending over many years, has given him exceptional advantages for treating diseases successfully. I have prescribed Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root in a great many of the **worst kidney, liver** and **bladder complaints,** and always with the most gratifying results; therefore it affords me great pleasure to most cordially recommend it to suffering humanity and the medical profession, as I feel sure that **it will accomplish all** that is claimed for it in every instance. **It is beyond question the greatest discovery of the day."**

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I AM SO HAPPY!

3 BOTTLES OF S.S.S.

Relieved me of a severe Blood trouble. It has also caused my hair to grow out again, as it had been falling out by the handful. After trying many physicians in vain, I am so happy to find a cure in S.S.S. O. H. ELBERT, Galveston, Tex.

S S S CURES By forcing out germs of disease and the poison as well.

It is entirely vegetable and harmless.

Treatise on Blood and Skin mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption **it has cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. **25c.**

CONSUMPTION.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

THE SMALL DETAILS OF COOKERY.

It is in the small details of cookery that the secret of success lies; especially the deft blending that so combines all ingredients into the appetizing whole. You cannot hurry certain processes without disturbing the perfection of results; and she who prepares a meal with but the one aim—to get through—generally loses all the value of her time and trouble in soggy, crude and disagreeable dishes. —[New York World.

TO CLEAN PAINT.

There is a very simple method to clean paint that has become dirty, and if housewives would adopt it it would save them a great deal of trouble. Provide a plate with some of the best whiting to be had and have ready some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip in the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt and grease, after which wash the part with clean water rubbing it dry with soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is better than using soap, and does not require more than half the time and labor.—[New York Recorder.

WHEN HASH BECOMES A DAINTY.

That maligned dish, hash, if carefully made and attractively served, becomes as dainty a dish as any sent to our tables. It may consist of one kind of meat or several, but all must be freed from coarse, stringy fibre and gristle, and cut in very small bits. A cold chop, a bit of beefsteak, or a chicken may be used when there is not corned or roast beef. Chop the potato and meat separately, and combine them in equal parts, or in any proportion you choose. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and moisten according to quantity with stock, cold gravy, or milk. Do not add too much liquid. Heat a saucepan, put in enough butter to prevent sticking, and spread the hash flat on the bottom. Cook over the fire long enough to brown the under side, then cover and set in the oven where it will cook slowly for fifteen minutes. When dishing, roll the hash like an omelet and garnish with parsley.—[New York Post.

RECIPES.

Quick Buckwheat Cakes—Sift two cupfuls of buckwheat flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoon of sugar. When ready to bake add cold water enough to make a rather thin batter.

Sweet Breads—Scald them in water, slightly salted. Then dry them in a towel, dip in egg and crumbs, peppered to season, and fry to a light brown. Serve hot. Or, if preferred, another way: pour over them a cup of boiling cream thickened with a little flour and seasoned with salt and pepper.

A Rice Bouillion—Use Carolina rice. As with all dry vegetables, rice must be put in cold liquid. Cook it in water and salt. For one quart of bouillion allow one tablespoonful of rice. Boil three-quarters of an hour. When cooked drain it carefully, put it hot in the tureen and pour over it the boiling water.

Gluten Crackers—These are tempting, served with a bowl of broth, on the waiter of an invalid. To one-half cup of cream add a half-teaspoonful of salt, and enough gluten flour to make a stiff dough; mix with knife, roll out as thin as possible, cut in biscuit shape, prick with fork, and bake in moderate oven.

Dried Apricot Pudding—Wash carefully one-half pound of dried apricots and one-half pound of hominy, put them together in a bowl, add one quart of water and let soak over night. In the morning place in a double boiler, with one-half cupful of sugar and teaspoonful of salt; cook four hours. Turn into a buttered dish, sprinkle with sugar and brown in the oven. Serve with sugar, cream or sauce.

SEAL-FISHING out of season is a skin game.—Pickyune.

NO, MAUD, dear; Joan of Arc was not Noah's wife.—Philadelphia Record.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

KITE-FLYING IN CHINA.

Some of the amusements of the children in America and Europe are in China the pastimes of grown people, and there old men may often be seen flying kites while children look on.

In the matter of kite-flying, however, there is some excuse for the elders taking an interest in the game, as in this they excel all other nations. Their kites are generally constructed of a thin, tough kind of paper and strips of split banboo. With these materials they make kites of every conceivable form, dragons and birds being the favorites, but some are in the shape of men and insects, especially dragon flies. The kites are pierced with holes covered with vibrating cords; so, as the kite goes up, the air rushing through them makes a loud humming noise.—[New York Mail and Express.

BUYING PAGAN BABIES.

In Egypt, and in many other countries, it is the custom to throw away girl-babies. They are cast into the rivers, or are fed to wild animals. Of course, this is very terrible for us to think about, and, lately, some good people have found a way to prevent the slaughter in a measure. An order has been formed, called the Order of the Holy Childhood. Each member gives one cent a month, or twelve cents a year. With this money, which amounts to a great deal if there are many members, missionaries are sent to Egypt and to all countries where they destroy babies, with instructions to buy all the little children they can find. A baby-girl rarely costs more than two cents, and the missionaries buy hundreds just in time to save them from a watery grave. The children are then sent to Christian institutions and are brought up to be civilized women.—[New York Ledger.

HOW NED UNLOADED THE SLEDS.

One day last winter, when the snow was hard, the boys in our part of the town had a fine time coasting down a long hill. For a change they decided to capture Ned and make him draw them through the streets.

Ned was an old donkey owned by no one. He lived by picking up what stray bits he could find on the streets, and sheltered himself in an old shed. After some hunting they found him taking his lunch from an ash barrel. They let him eat what he wanted so that he might be as good-natured as possible. A boy ran home and brought some pieces of old rope. Then they made a rough kind of harness.

Ned was kind enough to stand still while they harnessed him. Then they fastened their sleds together, with Joe Brown's in front, for he was to drive.

Joe took up his cord reins, and gave the word to Ned to "get up." The donkey only turned and looked back at the dozen or more sleds to which he was tied. I think he decided that the load was too much for him. Joe used a switch on him, but he hung his head and stood quite still. After waiting some time, the boys grew tired and began to untie their sleds. Ned looked back and then made a sudden start. He trotted down the road at such a rate that the boys had quite a chase to get on.

Ned found it easier than he expected, or else he wanted to make up lost time, for he drew them up one street and down another for a half hour. Then he began to slacken his pace, but Joe urged him on with his switch. Poor Ned thought there was to be no end to his task. An idea seemed to strike him suddenly, for he rushed down the street at a great rate.

On one side of this street was a deep ditch. When Ned came to it he leaped across it, dragging the sleds at at angle in such a way that they all tipped over, leaving the boys in the ditch.

Ned then started on with the empty sleds, making straight for his old shed. The boys found him there, eating a wisp of straw. They took his harness off and hung it up in the shed. But that was the first and last time they used it, for Ned would never let them put it on again. To this day, if anyone goes near him with a piece of rope, he will take to his heels.—[Our Little Ones.

Small-Pox in Wall Paper.

"Many years ago a person was sick of small-pox in a farm house in the country town of Groton, and after the patient recovered the dwelling was fumigated and repapered. Ira Chester and family now dwell in the house. The paper was removed a week or so ago, and presently Mr. Chester's daughter was stricken with small-pox. In the opinion of the physician the germs of the disease were dormant in the walls of the room."

The above clipping from the Cincinnati Enquirer makes good the claims of sanitarians, that all disease germs find a hiding place in wall paper, with its vegetable paste to hold it on the wall, and its animal glue to hold its colors; that these, to say the least, are not the best materials with which to cover so much space around us as the walls in which we live and sleep, and that paper and glue are great absorbents of moisture, of which every person throws off a certain number of ounces in exhalations every day, and that such decaying material as glue and paste gives off deleterious gases in such small quantities that we do not discover them, though those who study it can smell it in most rooms papered, and especially where a number of layers of paper have been pasted upon each other.

Sanitarians claim that these conditions have more to do with our ill health than we are aware of; that such a state of things in the room in which we live affects us more for better or worse than does a change of climate; that it would be cheaper, at least, to try a change of room or one coated with some non-decaying material, before going to the expense and trouble of a change of climate.

Boiling Water in an Envelope.

"My wife and I," says a traveling man, "were once in a hotel where we couldn't get any boiling water. After we had discussed the situation my wife asked me if I had an envelope in my satchel. I got one out, when she told me to fill it with water and hold it over the gas jet. I hesitated, but finally did it, and expected to see the envelope blaze up every moment. But it didn't blaze. The envelope took on a little soot but that was all. The water boiled in time, and the envelope was as good as ever when the experiment was at an end. I don't know the chemistry of the process, but try it yourself and see if it will not work."—Chicago Herald.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"The best thing yet!" That is the way a young man put it who made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. You can get further information by dropping them a card.

Wanted.—5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

THE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will cure that cough surprisingly quick. 25 cents.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS,** so quick as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

Red Clay Region of Texas.

In the vast "red clay" region of Texas and Southern Kansas, where all the landscape is of a brilliant red color, the strata composing the hills are interlaid with thicknesses of gypsum, which look like white sugar. This is sulphate of lime, whereas chalk is carbonate of lime. By driving the water out of it plaster of paris is made. From the same material a new sort of wall plaster is manufactured. For both of these purposes the stuff is largely mined, as well as to produce an artificial stone called "staff," of which most of the Exposition buildings at Chicago are constructed.

So-called "chalk" school crayons are made out of the same substance, and also jewelry and other ornamental articles. These gypsum beds were deposited on the bottom of the great inland sea at a period long previous to the chalk-forming epoch. They are composed of lime derived directly from the rocks of the land and deposited chemically by the sea water, which was extremely salt, like the Salt Lake of Utah. The gypsum sands in Southern New Mexico look like beds of snow, stretching for miles and miles. All of that arid region known as the great basin is a strange and weird country. The rivals, instead of flowing to the sea, disappear in the plains, drunk up by the dry soil and evaporated by the hot sun. There, it is said, one "climbs for water and digs for wood." To find water one must ascend the hills, which are green, while the valleys are deserts. People dig up for fuel the roots of the desert plants, which are enormously developed for the purpose of gathering moisture.—Boston Transcript.

The Chinese Almanac.

There is no other work in the world of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanac. The number is estimated at several millions. This almanac is printed at Pekin, and is a monopoly of the emperor. It not only predicts the weather, but notes the days that are reckoned lucky or unlucky for commencing any undertaking, for applying remedies in diseases, for marrying, and for burying.—Chicago Times.

THREE TROUBLES.

3 Three things which all workingmen know give the most trouble in their hard-strain work are: Sprains, Bruises, and Soreness.

THREE AFFLICTIONS

3 Three supreme afflictions, which all the world knows afflict mankind the most with Aches and Pains are: Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Lumbago.

THREE THINGS

3 to do are simply these Buy it, try it and be promptly and permanently cured by the use of

ST. JACOBS OIL CURES ALL PAIN

Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial—a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

Scott's Emulsion

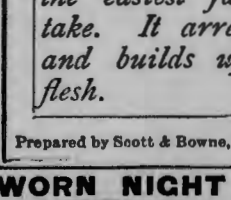
not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY.

COMFORT.



Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances

Perfect { ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE,

New Pat. Improvemen Illust. Cat. and rules for self-measurement securely sealed. G. V. House Mfg Co., 744 Broadway, N.Y. City

(PATENTED.)

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS
MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER AXLE GREASE
TRADE MARK
FRAZER AXLE GREASE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER; TRY IT!

USE THE BEST — TAKE NO OTHER.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Important Happenings as Told by Telegraph and Cable.

A Singular Double Tragedy in a New York Gun Shop.

One of the saddest tragedies in the police annals of New York City occurred at 5:25 o'clock, a few afternoons ago, in the big gun store of Hartley & Graham, 313 and 315 Broadway. William W. Reynolds, who for thirty years past had been at the head of the export department of the firm, shot and killed Miles V. Kelly, head bookkeeper of the house, and then turned the pistol against himself, inflicting a fatal wound.

Absolutely no motive can be assigned for the action, and all the persons acquainted with the principals agree that Mr. Reynolds was crazy.

The men had been friends for nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Kelly having served in Hartley & Graham's establishment for twenty years, and during all that time they never once had a quarrel as far as any one knows.

Not a word preceded the shooting, and that Mr. Kelly was selected as the victim was probably due simply to the fact that he had the misfortune to be the person nearest at hand when the insane impulse to kill seized Mr. Reynolds. For a month or so the latter's friends have noticed certain peculiarities in his actions. He would frequently make mistakes in his correspondence, something formerly unknown; he was absent-minded and hesitating in his speech, and was seized with periods of the most intense despondency. He was fifty years old and married. He had no children, and lived at 155 Hewes street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Reynolds got to New York City about 8 o'clock. She found her sister-in-law at the hospital where her husband had been taken. They remained with Mr. Reynolds until it was a certainty that he could never recover consciousness, and went away at 10:30 o'clock. He died at fifteen minutes of midnight.

No writing was found which could suggest a motive for either murder or suicide, nor is it supposed that the acts were premeditated by Mr. Reynolds. He never carried a pistol, and the revolver which he used was a new one, taken from one of the showcases.

It still had the tag attached on which was marked its catalogue number, its cost, and selling price. It is believed that it was taken from the case after 5 o'clock, when the clerks had left the store. After it was taken cartridges had to be got from another department before it could be loaded.

The Famous Alice Mitchell Case.

Judge Dubose has been deposed from the bench at Memphis pending the impeachment proceedings in the State Senate of Tennessee, and the members of the bar, as prescribed by law under such conditions, elected Thomas H. Scruggs temporary Judge of the Criminal Court. Judge Scruggs's first official act was in reference to Miss Lillie Johnson of the famous Mitchell-Ward case. Lillie Johnson was out driving with Alice Mitchell on February 25, 1892, when Alice killed Freda Ward. Lillie remained in the buggy at the top of the hill, and said she knew nothing of the crime until after its commission. Nevertheless she was arrested as an accessory and confined in jail until her health gave way. Then she was admitted to $15,000 bail, but Judge Dubose in a brutal manner told her in open court that he believed her guilty.

In August last Alice Mitchell was sent to an insane asylum, where she still is. Although in the Mitchell trial and in the insanity proceedings nothing showed that Lillie Johnson was aware of Alice's intentions, Judge Dubose was so prejudiced that he refused to entertain the motions of Attorney-General Peters to discharge her, and insisted in keeping her under bonds. He said that he intended to try her for murder if ever Alice Mitchell recovered her sanity.

General Peters moved to acquit, and Judge Scruggs promptly acquiesced. Miss Johnson was not present, but was represented by counsel. She has not recovered her health fully since she broke down under the accusations against her.

Stricken While Fighting Fire.

The Misses Swain, three sisters, living at Townsend's Inlet, N. J., were recently made glad by the coming home from Washington, D. C., of their only living brother, Henry Clay Swain, for a short visit.

His sisters had the meadows on their farm burned off next day. The fire was burning well when the wind changed and the flames turned towards the homestead. Mr. Swain joined the workmen who were fighting the advancing fire. The violent exercise brought on an attack of heart trouble, and he fell. Before he was found the smoke and flames had passed over him. He was suffocated and his body was burned in many places. The clothing was almost burned off. He was carried to the mansion and efforts were made to revive him, but he soon died.

Mr. Swain was associated with the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. at the time of their failure. He was well known in Washington society.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The United States Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Max Judd, of Missouri, to be Consul-General at Vienna; William H. Simms, of Columbus, Miss., to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; John S. Seymour, of Norwalk, Conn., to be Commissioner of Patents; Edward A. Bowers, of Washington, D. C., to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office; Henry C. Bell, of Marshall, Ill., to be Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; George Pfeiffer, Jr., of New Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of New Jersey.

Cholera Again Raging.

It is stated in an official report just issued in Russia that an average of 150 new cases of cholera and fifty deaths from the disease are reported every week in the Government of Podolia.

Cholera has appeared at Zalosca, a market town of Galicia. Every attempt has been made by the authorities to check the disease, but despite their efforts it is spreading. Three deaths from cholera have already occurred, and several new cases were reported.

The Girls Will Attend to the Lamps.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union propose some practical temperance work in Evota, Minn. The village recently voted "No license," and the liquor men have said that without license fees there would be no public lighting of the streets. The young women obtained charge of the street lamps, raised money for oil by subscription, and allotted a lamp to each girl, whose pleasure it will be to keep it trimmed and burning.

Tobacco and Cotton Crops.

The acreage in tobacco will be from eighteen to twenty per cent. less than it was last year. Prices have not been good and there is an oversupply.

Notwithstanding that the crop of last year's cotton is nearly 3,000,000 bales short, the price has not gone up. Yet the acreage will be increased from ten to twenty per cent.

Perished in Flames.

The mining town of Kaernten, near Bleiberg, Germany, has been almost destroyed by fire.

When two churches and sixty-five houses had been destroyed the fire was still spreading.

Fifteen persons were known to have perished in the flames, and several others were missing.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON denies that he is writing a book.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is making a collection of walking sticks.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS wears wooden shoes while on his Kansas farm.

SENATOR PEFFER'S daughter is his private secretary at six dollars a day.

MAX JUDD, Consul-General at Vienna, Austria, is an excellent chess player.

MRS. ANNA POTTER is an independent candidate for Mayor of Kansas City, Mo.

COLONEL C. H. THURSTON, of Mount Vernon, is an eminently tall Texan. He is seven feet eight inches in height.

AMONG the trophies of his former greatness De Lesseps possesses sixteen grand crosses of the Legion of Honor.

OSCAR WILDE is reputed to be growing stout and developing into a modern swell of the pronounced Piccadilly stripe.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SHEEHAN, of New York, never travels without his identification tag, which might prove useful in case of an accident.

THE late Captain Henry H. Lewis, of Baltimore, bore a strong facial and physical resemblance to George Washington, whose great grandnephew he was.

THE Japanese Mikado's eldest son, Yoshi Hoti, who is coming to the World's Fair, is not quite fourteen years old, but as precocious as an Occidental youth of eighteen.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has written to a Philadelphia man a letter in a chirography so neat and legible that it might have been the work of a young bank clerk rather than an octogenarian poet.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON, the Canadian Premier, is not yet fifty years old, and it is but sixteen years since he was elected to the Novia Scotia Legislature, whose proceedings he had previously followed as a reporter.

GRAFTON D. HANSOM, the first page appointed in the United States Senate, is still living. For a period of thirty-nine years he held the position of chief clerk in the office of the Paymaster-General of the War Department, Washington.

HENRY WATTERSON has been lecturing all winter. He has delivered 150 lectures in the Southern and Western cities on "Money and Morals." Mr. Watterson is in greater demand than any editor has been since the palmy days of his predecessor, George D. Prentiss.

COMMISSIONER BLOUNT, now on his way to Hawaii, is a smooth-faced Southerner, fifty-six years old, and as sturdy as he was ten years ago. He has served twenty consecutive years in Congress, when he voluntarily withdrew from the race. In speech he is slow, but when he becomes interested he is forcible and eloquent.

OF the recent Administration, Mr. Harrison is at his home in Indianapolis; W. H. H. Miller is practicing law at Indianapolis; Mr. Elkins is resting at his home in West Virginia; General Tracy has resumed his law business in New York: Mr. Noble has resumed his law business at his home in Missouri; John Wanamaker is in the City of Mexico, traveling, and ex-Secretary of State Foster is in Paris with the Bering Sea Commission.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Record of the Past Month—A Change in Form.

The statement of the public debt, giving the transactions of the Treasury in the month of March, shows a net decrease in the debt of $1,956,173.83. Of this $453,532.50 is the amount of the reduction of the bonded indebtedness of the Government, and $1,502,640.33 is the increase of cash in the Treasury during the month.

The interest-bearing debt showed no change; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased $33,715, and the debt bearing no interest $419,818.50. The aggregate interest and non-interest bearing debt March 31st was $962,828,219.13; on February 28th it was $963,281,752.63. The coin certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month, were $597,423,091, an increase of $4,440,255.

The total cash in the Treasury was $762,768,427.26, against which liabilities were outstanding, including the $100,000,000 greenback gold reserve, to the amount of $787,137,699.05, leaving an available surplus of $25,631,728.21. Of this, $6,892,239.99 was gold. In the month there was a net increase in gold coin and bars of $605,285 08, the total at the close being $218,378,232.99. Of silver there was $477,364,391.29, an increase of $4,943,849.21. Of the surplus $15,954,641.74 was in National bank depositories, against $15,681,503.45 at the end of the previous month.

The receipts for March were $34,437,844.99 and expenditures $32,827,993.78. In February the receipts were $30,909,892.23 and expenditures $31,677,454. Customs receipts increased from $16,936,895.28 to $19,644,874.60. Although the month was three days longer than February, the payments for pensions increased only from $13,494,635.23 to $13,839,220.10, due, probably, to the interruption of the work of the Pension Bureau by the holding of the Inaugural Ball in its building.

The public debt statement was issued in the same form that it has been since Secretary Windom changed the form from that adopted by Secretary Manning and continued by Secretary Fairchild. Secretary Carlisle will, however, change the form between now and May 1.

FATHER AND SONS KILLED.

Four Lives Lost by the Explosion of a Boiler in Iowa.

A boiler exploded in a saw-mill at Laconia, Iowa, killing four persons. The dead are:

Henry McKinness, aged fifty-two, owner of the mill; John McKinness, aged nineteen, his son; Henry McKinness, aged thirteen, his son; Peter McKinness, aged eleven, his son.

The boiler was an old one and had been in use many years. The explosion wrecked the mill, which was a very substantial building.

The Rain-Making Fakir.

The individual who claims the ability to "make rain" by means of a stovepipe and a few chemicals will soon invade the agricultural districts, and it is pleasing to know that the farmers are well equipped with big spotted bulldogs in view of just such an emergency. The rain-making fraud is the most heartless and cruel of all the fakirs, and it is really encouraging to believe that he has at last been sized up correctly, and that he doesn't stand much of a chance of being first in the hearts of his countrymen.—Washington News.

Mr. Morton, the head of the Agricultural Department, is said to have become engaged to his wife when he was sixteen and she fourteen years old, though they were not married until five years later.

If You Want The Best

ALTHOUGH you may have had good luck with but few failures in making cake and biscuit in the old-fashioned way with soda and sour milk, or soda and cream of tartar, you will have better luck and (following directions) *no* failures with the Royal Baking Powder.

The truth of this must be evident when you remember that in the leading hotels and restaurants, and in the homes of our city cousins, where the latest and best methods are invariably employed, and where the most beautiful and dainty food is always set out for the guests, the Royal Baking Powder is exclusively used for all quickly risen food.

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other Baking Powders.

If you want the best food, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable.

"German Syrup"

William McKeekan, Druggist at Bloomingdale, Mich. "I have had the Asthma badly ever since I came out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly everything on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a few months ago, when I used Boschee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble."

USE YOUR TACT.

Nail these facts about Tacks
Tack these facts about Nails.
See the Points? Here they are—

HOME TACKS

—packed in a carton, with six Compartments containing the various sizes of tacks for all home uses. A beautiful and handy package.

HOME NAILS

—several sizes in a carton, always ready and at hand when you want a nail for any and all home uses.

Two beautiful companions, necessary to the comfort and convenience of every home.

Everybody uses them.
Every Dealer sells them.

Made solely by the Atlas Tack Corp'n, Boston

Warehouses.—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.

Factories.—Taunton, Mass. Fairhaven, Mass. Whitman, Mass. Duxbury, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.

$75.00 To $250 can be made monthly working for B. F. Johnson & Co., No. 3 South 11th St., Richmond, Va

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

25 DOSES 25c THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25c 50c & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS. P. J. CROMWELL, Esperance, N. Y.

A WORLD OF JOY IN FOUR WORDS!

"Two Bottles Cured Me!"

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:
DEAR SIRS:—For years I have been troubled with **Rheumatism**, also **Liver** and **Kidney Trouble**. Nothing seemed to help me permanently until I tried

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

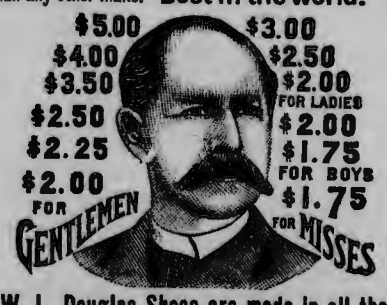
and **two bottles CURED ME.**
Yours respectfully,
Esperance, N.Y. MRS. P. J. CROMWELL.

SCHOHARIE CO. ss.
This certifies that I know the above Mrs. P. J. Cromwell to be **trustworthy**, and one upon whose **word you can rely.**
A. H. McKEE, Justice of the Peace.
Esperance, N. Y.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. **Best in the world.**



W. L. Douglas Shoes are made in all the Latest Styles.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3.50, $4 or $5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when **Shoe Dealers** cannot supply you. **W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.** Sold by

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 519 W. 45th St., N. Y.

Cures Constipation

1893.

1893.

We Are The Only Firm

Giving to customers cash discounts on orders. We p. s.) catalogue that best of all bush beans, the Warren, and that best of all early peas, the Excelsior. No other Seed Catalogue, of America or Europe, contains so great a variety of several of the standard vegetables, and, in addition, are many choice varieties peculiarly our own. Though greatly enlarged in both the vegetable and flower seed departments, we send our catalogue **FREE** to all. The three warrants still hold good, and our customers may rely upon it, that the well earned reputation of our seed for freshness and purity will continue to be guarded as a most precious part of our capital. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

THE DOCTOR.—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

EVERYBODY knows that wall paper, with its vegetable paste and its colorings in animal glue, is unsanitary, and that to apply repeated layers of such is a very "nasty practice," as well as dangerous. Kalsomine is temporary, rots, rubs off and scales; paint stops "wall respiration" needed to purify walls. Send to us for a paper from Michigan State Board of Health report on this subject, recommending Church's Alabastine and plastico only for walls of dwellings. Alabastine forms pure, permanent and porous coatings, and does not require to be taken off to renew from time to time; is a dry powder, ready for use by adding water (the latest make is used in COLD water and is never sold in bulk); can be easily brushed on by any one; made in white and twelve fashionable tints, and in three shades, from which decorators make the balance of forty shades shown on their card.

N. B.—It is not claimed that all who live within papered walls die much before their time, but they will enjoy better health with wall coatings (PPPP) Pure, Permanent, Porous and Pretty.

For Sale by Paint dealers everywhere.

Send for Alabastine Rock for Souvenir, Free; also Tint Card.

Mention this paper.

ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

IT WON'T DECAY,

because it can't. "It isn't built that way," We make it of steel, and HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE will almost last forever.

We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined, because it is the

HANDSOMEST AND BEST FENCE MADE
—CHEAPER THAN WOOD—

The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.

Our Steel Picket Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequaled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of

HARTMAN SPECIALTIES

mailed free on application. Mention this paper.

Works: Beaver Falls, Pa.
Branches: 102 Chamber St., New York. 508 State Street, Chicago. 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta.

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

"A Fair Face May Prove a Foul Bargain." Marry a Plain Girl if She Uses

SAPOLIO

WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

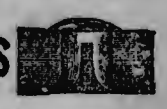
A good income guaranteed to handle our line of **LUBRICATING AND LINSEED OILS** on commission. Experience not necessary. Write for particulars. **A. G. HARBAUGH & CO., Nos. 34 and 36** River St., Cleveland, Ohio.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.



No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 25c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Manufactured by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

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GOITRE CURED SEND FOR CIRCULAR. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

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I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Volume V, No. 1.

With this issue the ITEM enters upon its fifth volume. The patronage has increased to a much greater extent than we had ever anticipated. The additions in subscriptions during the past year make our list more than twenty per cent. larger than it was a year ago. Our job business is better than at any other time. For the success of the ITEM we are indebted to our faithful correspondents and to a number of friends who have been instrumental in swelling our list to its present proportions. We still have room for new subscribers. All those who wish the neatest and newsiest paper in the Juniata Valley fifty-two times in a year should send us a dollar and have their names enrolled on our books. We want the coming year to be even more successful than the past has been and will spare no pains to make each issue an improvement over its predecessor.

THE Blair county licenses were heard by Judge Landis three days of last week and on Friday decisions were rendered. There were eighty-one tavern license applications and five brewery license applications. Thirty-nine tavern licenses were granted and forty-two were refused. Four brewery licenses were granted. In the course of his remarks Judge Landis made some statements which should have wide circulation. We make some quotations:

"The exhibit of a hotel register to show the hotel keeper's business is not at all reliable. It may in some cases fairly indicate the measure of hotel business, but taking all the houses in the city it cannot at all be depended upon. Yet upon the exhibit of a register showing a few hundred names, in many cases fraudulently obtained, it is seriously pressed upon the court as convincing evidence the house should be licensed. The same business, even if it was legitimate, could have been done at a hotel properly licensed, with the advantage of there being one bar less to sell drinks.

"In order to obtain a knowledge of the real hotel and the drinking house, the court needs information exceedingly difficult to obtain. Where one name can be obtained to a remonstrance ten names can be obtained in support of the application. An examination of all the contested cases shows a majority recommending the grant of license; and many of those names are on more than one petition. Many of these we learn signed their names because they lacked the courage to decline and yet desired the court to refuse the license. Notwithstanding there are forty-two licensed houses, eighteen new applications are presented, and accompanying each of these was a petition signed by from 100 to 250 citizens certifying to the necessity of the house, and requesting the license. We think it is safe to assume that if the new applications had reached thirty or forty or even fifty in number, each could and would have been accompanied by the same numerously signed petition certifying to the necessity of the house and asking the license to issue. Though under the law we have to look to the number and character of petitioners, we nevertheless regard such petitions as a means of furnishing information to the court, wholly unreliable. Public sentiment, if it can be ascertained, is a better means and with but rare exceptions will be found more reliable.

"We have endeavored in going over all the applications to select hotels for licenses. We have refused all the new ones except one. We have cut off a number of the old ones. We may have erred on one side or the other, but the purpose has been to try to cut off the man whose business is a pretense protected by the sheltering provision of the statute.

"We desire here to caution licensees against the establishment in their hotels of the "free lunch" counter or table. However hospitable this may seem it is an invitation to the public to visit the house and eat without cost but the visitor will not go out without having drank something for which he has paid. The drinking man, the weak man and the innocent man are thus all tempted, and while the hotel keeper adds to his gains, the drink habit is taught and drunkenness is increased. It is a sort of a training school with pleasing object lessons not at all in harmony with the spirit of the act under which the house exists.

On Monday a rehearing was granted in some of these cases. In the argument on one of the cases an attorney remarked that a number of the remonstrants were women and children ranging from 8 to 15 years of age.

His honor remarked: "A remonstrance is not a bad paper for a 15-year-old boy to begin to sign. A woman's opportunities for knowing a hotel's character may not be so good as that of a man, but then her opportunities for knowing the results are much better."

After a lengthy argument by counsel for applicants and remonstrants

His honor said: "Last week three full days were given to a patient hearing of these cases. Both sides were allowed the fullest liberty and license. My chief desire was to ascertain what hotels were hotels in the true sense and what places were mere drinking houses. Many hotels are not good buildings. They are a shame to the city and a greater shame to the men who hold such structures before the public as hotels. All the light I had was that these places were refused were drinking houses and not hotels." His honor took the several petitions, but gave out no intimation as to his final determination in the matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Quite a number of removals took place in town on the first.

Miss Blanche Beers is suffering from a light attack of pneumonia.

Good Friday was not generally observed as a holiday in this place.

R. Bruce Bare, of Washington, D. C. was in town on business last week.

C. Strattord's new house on Shirley street is rapidly nearing completion.

It has been decided by the court that Mt. Union needs no license this year at least.

B. C. Wharton has completed the excavation for his new store room on Shirley street.

Miss Belle Campbell, of Baltimore, Md., was the guest of friends in this place last week.

Garden making and painting are receiving a fair share of the attention of our people at present.

Artists W. D. Bolinger and J. E. Gillam are painting T. A. Appleby's residence on Water street.

Miss Tillie Faust has returned from a protracted visit among relatives and friends in the eastern section of the state.

James S. Woods, the genial and accommodating secretary of the National Mutual Live Stock Insurance company of this place, is severely indisposed at his home in Huntingdon.

The National Mutual Live Stock Insurance company have moved their office in this place from the Hart building on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue to the building occupied by Dr. Borst on the south side of the same street.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

Miss Iniz Speck is suffering with a severe attack of lung trouble.

Harry Star had the misfortune to cut his foot on Monday, which disables him for work.

The Smith Brothers will soon remove their sawmill from the farm of Mr. Eush to that of Adam Bagshaw, where they will saw for Mr. Bagshaw and William Bowser.

The neighbors and friends of William A. Corbin surprised him on Monday the 27th ult. by gathering at his home about seventy-five in number, to celebrate his sixty-seventh birthday, bringing with them many useful and valuable presents, which he kindly thanked them for in a very appropriate address, calling to memory his boyhood days.

Huntingdon Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon will hold its next stated meeting in the Presbyterian church of Mount Union on the second Tuesday, the 11th day of April next, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

The blanks for statistical reports, sessional narratives and Sabbath school reports, which have been sent by the stated clerk to the pastors, stated supply or session of each church, are to be filled out and brought to Presbytery, the narrative and Sabbath school reports to be handed when called for to the chairmen of their respective committees, and the statistical reports to be read when called for and passed to the stated clerk. Each church will be called upon to state whether the pastor's salary has been paid.

ROBERT HAMILL,
Stated Clerk.

To the pastors and superintendents of Sabbath schools:

You are aware that the Sabbath school work for another year ends with the 1st of April. You also know that a full report of the Sabbath school work within the bounds of the Huntingdon Presbytery will be called for at the coming April meeting. Will each pastor and superintendent help the Presbyterial committee?

Will you kindly fill out the Sabbath school blanks sent by the stated clerk and make your report as full and complete as possible?

Send them by mail to the undersigned at Mount Union, Pa., as soon after the first of April as possible. Please do not fail to attend promptly to this matter.

D. H. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of Com.

Will all pastors, ruling elders and commissioners who expect to attend the meeting of the Presbytery of Huntingdon on April 11th, to be held in the Mount Union church, please send in their names by postal cards to the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell, not later than April 8th, as it will greatly aid the committee in arranging for the entertainment of those who may attend. Mount Union post office.—*Mountain Messenger.*

—Representative Lytle, of Huntingdon, is quoted by the Harrisburg *Telegram* as saying that outside of the appropriation and apportionment bills there is little of importance before the Legislature. Nevertheless, 1600 new bills have been introduced. Less than two hundred will pass and the Governor will veto fifty of these.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

A NEW BOOK
FROM COVER TO COVER.
Fully Abreast with the Times.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

A GRAND INVESTMENT
for the Family, School, or Professional Library.

The Authentic Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, comprising the issues of 1864, '70 & '84, copyrighted property of the undersigned, is now Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged, and as a distinguishing title, bears the name of Webster's International Dictionary.

Editorial work upon this revision has been in active progress for over Ten Years. Not less than One Hundred paid editorial laborers have been engaged upon it.

Over $300,000 expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed.

Critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited. Get the Best.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
Sold by all Bookse'lers. Illustrated pamphlet free

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassle, Wis,, was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fe away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottes of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his eg of eight years' standing. Used three bottes of Eectric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his teg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

Saturday, April 29, 1893,

commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, containing 83 ACRES and 139 PERCHES, more or less.

This tract is along the foot of Jacks mountain and is bounded by lands of Isaac Dell, Joseph Stever and Michael Dell, the same being part of a larger tract of land resurveyed Sept. 23, 1849, in pursuance of a warrant granted to William Miller, bearing date of April 10, 1794. This tract is well set in timber and will be sold as two tracts of equal size.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. A reasonable credit will be given.

SAMUEL BOWMAN,
Att'y for heirs of Isaac Bowman, dec'd.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,
MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT; PA

Memorial History
OF
James G. Blaine.

Going like a prairie fire.
Nothing like it ever known.
The greatest selling book of the Country.

Agents are wild with enthusiasm and making from $10 to $20 per day. We have the best book and allow agents the best terms.

Authors, James P. Boyd, A. M. and Hon. John Russell Young.

FINELY ILLUSTRATED.

Cloth, only $1.50. Morocco, $2.
Send 10c. for postage on
FREE OUTFIT.
Send *to day* and you will make money fast.

S. I. BELL & CO.,
639. 641 and 643 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

In connection with my famous Oysters and Restaurant, after March 6th, I will keep

BREAD,
PIES,
CAKES,
ETC.,

kept in a first class bakery. Baked by M. Fowler, of Philadelphia, who is well known in this section of the State.

Fancy Cakes baked to order for Weddings, Parties, Etc. Stores supplied on short notice.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

ATTENTION.

—We call attention to our new line of—

Boys' - Wool - $1.65 - Suits,

EXTRA FINE ALL WOOL CHEVIOTS ONLY $3.40 SUIT.

Decorated Toilet Chamber Sets, Half Price.
Men's latest style 'Fedora' Hats, $1 to $1.80.
Ladies' 'Blucher' Shoes, $2,95,

sold elsewhere for $3.50 per pair. Men's Camel Skin Dress Shoes at $2.35 per pair, sold elsewhere for $3.35 per pair. "Job lot" of Spring-top Window Shades complete for 19c. Walnut Stair Rods complete for 50c per doz. Men's seamless extra heavy Hose, 4 pairs for 25c, worth 10c per pair. In regard to

LACE CURTAINS AND NETTINGS,

we can offer the nicest patterns and lower prices than ever before. Our stock of

LADIES' SPRING COATS AND HATS

will be here about the 10th of April. A novelty in Veiling. The very latest. Come and see it.

D. S. LYNN,

Opposite Opera House, - **HUNTINGDON, PA.**

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 5, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Volume V, No. 1.

—How do you like your new home.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Aprons and sun-bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—Sewing machine needles and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—E. Robley, jr., of Altoona, visited relatives and friends in town last week.

—W. H. Spangler is breaking ground for a double tenant house in the eastern part of town.

—Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment. Fos sale by T. M. Logan.

—Miss Katie Brumbaugh is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. W. Craig, in Huntingdon this week.

—Mrs. George Godard, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of last week among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Lizzie Conrad and children, of Huntingdon, visited among friends in Mapleton last week.

—William Chilcote recently moved from Mifflin county to B. O'Connor's house south of town.

—April 15th and April 29th have been designated as spring arbor days by Governor Pattison.

—W. H. Morgan on Monday left for Orbisonia where he expects to make his home for the present.

—Miss Prudie Miller, of this place, left for Tyrone on Thursday, where she expects to spend the summer.

—James S. Gillam and daughter, of Tyrone, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends Monday evening.

—George M. Spanogle and wife were summoned to Orbisonia last Saturday to attend the funeral of a niece.

—John G. Gillam left on Monday morning for the eastern cities to lay in a stock of spring and summer goods.

—Jere B. Rex, reading clerk of the House of Representatives, spent a few hours with his father in Mapleton on Monday.

—E. Robley parchased H. R. & W. Gurd's property in the western part of town and took possession of it last Thursday.

—Enzer Chilcoat, of Rees Tannery, West Virginia, spent a portion of last week among friends in this vicinity. He is looking well.

—Hon. P. P. Dewees died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. W. T. Browning, Orbisonia, Wednesday evening of last week.

—Rev. F. W. Curry preached his initial sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday evening and made a very favorable impression.

—William Bousam, a tenant on I. N. Foust's farm in Brady township, sustnined severe injuries last Saturday by a barn door falling upon him.

—Lookout for something new in sleeve ruchings. Flowing sleeves will be worn and Mrs. Evans will have a well selected stock of trimmings.

—For rent—A dwelling house in Union township about 2 miles north of town. For further particulars address W. T. Boring, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—County commissioner, A. J. Miller, and C. Bower Shaver on Monday repaired the damage done by the ice flood to the pier of the bridge at this place.

—A. Martin Fisher has torn down his dwelling house on Hill street and carpenter J. Quincy Dell has already commenced work on a new one on the same site.

—William H. Dell, who has been working for several months in Hooversville, Somerset county, arrived home last Friday morning on a brief visit to friends.

—G. C. Miller left on Sunday morning for a western trip. How far he may go or how long remain, he had not determined at the time of his departure. The ITEM wishes him a prosperous trip.

—A brakeman named Spiese, whose place of residence we did not learn, had one of his hands so badly mashed while making a coupling at this place last Saturday morning that the amputation of three fingers was necessary.

—Said a noted man of 60 years, "my mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy." For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Hon J. P. Giles, statistician in the educational department at Harrisburg, was in town yesterday in attendance at the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Neice.

—Seven coal cars were wrecked a short distance above town about one o'clock last Saturday morning. It was caused by a train running into an engine which had cut loose to water. The debris was cleared up on Sunday.

—John L. Miller, of this place, who is brakeing on the P. R. R. between Altoona and Huntingdon, while coupling cars last Thursday had the third and small fingers of his left hand mashed, the third being mashed so badly that amputation was necessary.

—When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, you feel bad generally; take a few doses of Dr. Henry Bakter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Harry T. Mentzer and Miss Dettie Pheasant, of Union township, were married Tuesday, March 7th, at the home of John S. Pheasant. A large number of guests were present to witness the ceremony. The bride and groom were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents. The ITEM extends congratulations.

—D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa., has a large and carefully selected stock of hardware, stoves, furniture, carpets and wall paper, harness, farming implements, etc., and is prepared to sell on very small margin above cost. It will pay you to call on him and leave your order, which will have prompt and careful attention.

—It's a little early for baby caps and hats when made of lace, silk cashmere and gauze but Mrs. Evans, Mapleton's dealer in such articles, last week placed a large order for these goods with the manufacturers. These goods will not arrive until the middle of April. Wait and see them. They will be sold at lower prices than they were bought for heretofore.

—The officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. were installed last Saturday evening by D. D. G. M., Thomas Wilson, of Coalmont. They are as follows: N. G., W. S. Shore; V. G., L. M. Speer; Sec., I. N. Swope; Asst. Sec., John M. Miller; Treas., David Shore; W., L. C. Corbin; C., John A. Brumbaugh; O. G., John K. Gillam; I. G., J. W. Stumbaugh; R. S. N. G., H. H. Swope; L. S. N. G., Samuel Robley; R. S. S., A. W. Kelley; L. S. S., Amos M. Moore; R. S. V. G., E. R. Estep; L. S. V. G., George Palmer; chaplain, M. L. Rex. At the close of the installation services the members present sat down to an ice cream supper which had been prepared by Past Grands, G. C. Miller, John K. Gillam and G. D. Wood. The occasion was a very pleasant one and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the past grands who furnished the entertainment.

—A railroad carpenter named John Burkett was badly injured at this place last Saturday forenoon. He was doing some work here and had occasion to go up to the tower. He boarded a west bound freight to ride up. At the same time an engine of an east bound train had cut loose above town and run down to to take water. When Mr. Burkett jumped off the west bound train he was struck by the engine on the south track. His right arm was cut off just below the elbow and he had a number of cuts and bruises about the head the extent of which we could not learn as he was removed to Huntingon before an examination was held. Mr. Burkett's home is at Everett. He has a wife and four children and has been employed by the Pennsylvania railroad company for about eight years. Mr. Burket died at Huntingdon Monday morning at 3 o'clock. He was aged 39 years.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Large size 50c. and $1.00 Trial bottles free at B O'Connor & Sons.

Mrs. Elizabeth Neice.

Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Homer Neice, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Will T. Decker, in Henderson township, Sunday morning, April 2nd, aged 69 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Mrs. Neice, whose maiden name was Stehley, was born in Harrisburg. She was married to Homer Neice in 1846 who preceded her to the tomb February 14, 1884. To them were born five children, four of whom are living. They are M. L. and S. B. Neice, of Mapleton, Mrs. Ira T. Conrad, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. W. T. Decker, of Henderson township. She was the oldest of a family of four brothers and two sisters and lived to see them all buried, her last sister, Mrs. Margaret Giles, having died January 14, 1893. She united with the Presbyterian church at McVeytown when only 17 years of age. Her life was a living epistle. She was a devout, loving christian.

Since the death of her husband she has not been in good health but the loving hands of her children with whom she made her home kindly ministered to her bodily needs. Her last illness was of but a week's duration. On the 25th ult. she left Mapleton to visit her daughter and the next day had an attack of neuralgia of the heart from which she did not recover. The remains were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. church yesterday morning, services, conducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell, being held in the Presbyterian church. The bereaved friends have the warmest sympathies of a host of friends.

Mrs. Isabella Sullivan.

Mrs. Isabella Sullivan, daughter of Darby and Susan Chilcote, of Union township, died at her home in Brisbin, Clearfield county, Wednesday, March 29th, aged 49 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Mrs. Sullivan was born in Trough Creek valley. For more than two years she had been suffering from a cancer on her breast. In March, 1892, she went to Baltimore and had it removed. She hoped for good results from the operation but soon her hopes were blasted for it broke out afresh and in worse form. She suffered terribly and her mother and one of her sisters were her constant attendants. Nine years ago she professed faith in Christ, was baptized in Moshannon creek by Rev. Jesse Berkstresser and united with the Church of God. She lived a devout life and was an earnest worker in the church Her remains were interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery at Brisbin, the Odd Fellows participating in the services. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. C. Kaler of the Church of God, from Numbers 23:10. The surviving friends are her husband, her mother and Miss S. Mills and George Hoover, who were raised by the deceased, and a number of brothers and sisters, most of whom visited her during her last illness. The bereaved have the sympathy of many friends. T.

Attempted Burglary.

The residence of William H. Rex, in this place, was forcibly entered about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by some person or persons intent upon robbery. Mrs. Rex was awakened about 2 o'clock by the smell of smoke. She found the doors of the sitting room locked against her. After effecting an entrance to the room she found it filled with smoke, a mat on the floor having been on fire. Mr. Rex came down stairs and they proceeded to make an investigation. They found a window hoisted and the house plants which had been on it nicely arranged outside. In the room is a fire-proof safe in which Mr. Rex keeps valuable papers. A hole had been drilled in the top of the safe, charged with powder and exploded. The concussion bursted nearly every joint in the safe but did not expose the contents. Mr. Rex has been unable to open the safe and does not know the condition of his papers. Mr. and Mrs. Rex occupy a room in the further end of the house and did not hear the explosion. They have missed nothing from the house and think the marauders were in search of money. They went to a poor place, however, to secure money as Mr. Rex keeps none about his house.

There has not as yet been any clue to the perpetrators of this deed but if any be found it should be followed until the would-be thieves are landed where they properly belong.

Spring Flittings.

The annual moving time has passed and our people have pretty generally settled down to their new homes. So far as we have been able to learn, those who have changed homes are located as follows:

MAIN STREET.

A. B. Gillam to the house recently purchased of J. K. Robley.

H. W. McDonald to J. G. Gillam's house.

John D. McDonald to W. H. Rex's house.

John McDonald, jr., to L. M. Speer's house.

George Hommon to M. R. Brenneman's house.

Albert Hagans to Mrs. Harriet McHugh's house.

CAMPBELL STREET.

W. H. Spangler to one of his own houses.

RAILROAD STREET.

E. R. Himes to Bruce Yocum's house.

L. M. Speer to one of his own houses.

GAYTON STREET.

D. H. Wallett to J. G. Gillam's house.

GRANT STREET.

Robert Rodgers to W. H. Rex's house.

S. J. Shoop to W. H. Rex's house.

David Long to J. E. McConahy's house.

HILL STREET.

William Wright to house of Godard heirs.

GLENDOWER WAY.

A. M. Fisher to R. C. Field's house.

CHESTNUT STREET.

A. C. Fisher to G. W. Yocum's house.

LOSSES.

Mapleton loses the following, all of whom were good citizens:

Peter Fry to Newport.

W. D. Cree to his farm in Union township.

J. W. Chilcote to Cass township.

B. F. White to Mill Creek.

Mrs. Mary Kelley to Huntingdon.

GAINS.

J. G. Hicks from Mill Creek to P. R. R. station house.

Edward McMullin from Orbisonia to W. F. Gillam's house on Main street.

Alex Snook from Union township to one of P. Curry's houses on Spring street.

James Truax from Brady township to D. C. Pheasant's house on Main street.

Wesley Smith from Huntingdon to W. H. Rex's house on Grant street.

Edward Benney from Big Run, Jefferson county to W. H. Rex's house on Grant street.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 1.

Population, 368.

Last consecutive number. 1126.

Plowing on the island began on Tuesday.

Philadelphia sent us four inmates yesterday.

Eight head of hogs were received this week.

Chaplain Forgeus spent Sunday in Saltillo.

General Superintendent Patton was in Altoona on Wednesday.

Fifty-two visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

Officer Walton and men are engaged in cleaning and leveling up the yard.

Our number was increased by an inmate from Butler county on Wednesday.

No. 766 was returned to the institution on Wednesday for violation of parole.

The tinners are putting spouting on the cell house between Wards A and C.

Nos. 764 and 832 were returned to the Reformatory for violation of parole on Monday.

Officer Lang was in Trough Creek, this county, on Wednesday and Thursday purchasing cattle.

We are sorry to state that Steward Lang is suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism.

The total shipment of the shirt factory for the month of March was 685 dozen.

The shirt factory shipped 183 dozen shirts this week and received orders for 119 dozen.

Bricklayer Murphy is constructing a new garbage furnace in the vicinity of the boiler house.

Rev. Geo. Leidy, pastor of the M. E. church, Huntingdon, who, however, will remove to Sunbury, preached last Sunday in the absence of Chaplain Forgeus.

License Court.

The license question was taken up at argument court last week. Eight of the eleven applications were granted as follows:

W. S. Bigelow, Hallman House, Huntingdon; H. C. Beck and Alex. A. Long, National House, Huntingdon; James C. Swope, Washington House, Huntingdon; Louis R. Leister, Leister House, Huntingdon; S. O. Fraker, Orbisonia; F. E. Barr, Mill Creek; H. D. Reiners, wholesale liquor license, Huntingdon, and Martin Grube, distiller's license, Smithfield township.

Those refused are: M. Alexander, Mt. Union; William Ryan, Dudley; Fred Mobus, Huntingdon.

The licenses go into effect on Saturday next, April 1st.

New Millinery.

Having permantly located in the Rex building near the P. R. R. depot, I have just received from New York a full line of millinery goods of the latest style. You will find my prices as low as anywhere in the county. No old stock; all fresh and stylish. In connection with the millinery I am prepared to carry on dressmaking at reasonable prices. Give me a call and be convinced.

MISS KATE COWHER.

Bark Wanted!

The undersigned will buy Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark at Mapleton, until August 1, 1893, for Fayerweather & Ladew. Cash paid on delivery. For particulars inquire of H. W. McDonald.

Special - REDUCTION Sale! OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

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BAYARD FOR ENGLAND.

President Cleveland Sends in a Number of Nominations.

Short Biographies of the More Important Appointees.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

President Cleveland sent the following nominations to the United States Senate: Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; to be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States: James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chile; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; Pierce H. B. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio (now Secretary of Legation at Japan), to Japan. To be Consuls of the United States: L. M. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ontario; Harrison R. Williams, of Missouri, to Vera Cruz; M. P. Pendleton, of Maine, to Pitou; Theodore M. Stephan, of Illinois, to Annaberg; William T. Townes, of Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford; Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris; John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Cyrus Bussey, resigned; Henry J. Hathaway, of Maine, Collector of Customs for the district of Aroostock, Maine; Walter Goddard, of Connecticut, Collector of Customs for the district of Fairfield, Conn., Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, to be Solicitor General, vice Charles H. Aldrich, resigned; John M. Hall, of Georgia, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice George H. Shields, resigned.

Ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, nominated as the first American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was born in Wilmington, Del., sixty-three years ago. He was trained for a commercial life, but after a short experience in business in New York he returned to his birthplace and studied law with his father, James A. Bayard, also a United States Senator from Delaware. Mr. Bayard was admitted to the Bar in 1851, and two years later became United States District Attorney for Delaware. He has served three terms in the United States Senate, his father being re-elected a Senator at the time of his son's first election. His grandfather, James Ashton Bayard, was also a Senator from Delaware. In 1885 he resigned his seat in the Senate to become Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet. Since his retirement from the Cabinet Mr. Bayard has engaged in the practice of the law at Wilmington.

Ex-Governor James D. Porter, Minister to Chile, to succeed Patrick Egan, is a resident of Paris, Tenn., where he is engaged in the practice of law. He has served with distinction on the bench, and has the reputation of being one of the ablest lawers in his State. He was born in 1823. Mr. Porter was Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Bayard.

James A. McKenzie, who goes as Minister to Peru, was a representative from Kentucky in the Forty-seventh Congress. He is fifty-three years of age, and, while he was educated as a lawyer, has followed the occupation of a farmer. He was a delegate to the last two National Democratic Conventions. He is an ex-Congressman, one of the National World's Fair Commissioners and has a high reputation as an orator. At home he is familiarly known as "Quinine Jim," because he put through Congress a bill placing quinine on the free list.

Lewis Baker, of St. Paul, who will go as Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, is proprietor of the St. Paul (Minn.) Globe. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 7, 1832. He was a Delegate at Large from West Virginia in the Democratic National Convention, and was a strong advocate of Cleveland's nomination in 1884. His only previous political office was presiding officer of the West Virginia Senate in 1870, which was at that time Republican.

Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, nominated to be Minister to Guatemala, was a Major-General of cavalry in the Confederate Army. He has served several times in Congress and is well-known in Washington. He was educated at West Point, and is a large plantation owner. Under Mr. Cleveland's former administration he was Consul-General at St. Petersburg.

Edwin Dun, nominated to be Minister to Japan, is a citizen of London, Ohio. His nomination is in the nature of a promotion, for he is a holdover from the previous Democratic administration. Mr. Cleveland when President before made Mr. Dun Secretary of the Legation at Japan, and on account of his services and ability he was retained by Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be Second Secretary of Legation at Paris, is the son of Minister Eustis.

John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is a lawyer of excellent reputation, and lives in Bradford.

Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., who is appointed to the Solicitor-Generalship, is a native of Cincinnati, and a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has been a Judge of the Common Pleas in Cincinnati. He is a lawyer of repute, and has been for some years a leader in musical affairs in Cincinnati.

John I. Hall, nominated to be Assistant Attorney-General, is a member of the law firm of Hall & Hammond, with offices in Atlanta and Griffin, Ga., the latter place being his home.

The Senate immediately confirmed the nomination of Mr. Bayard.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ALBERT G. REED, a faithful old messenger in the employ of the Pacific Bank, New York City, blew out his brains in the bank because he felt, apparently, that his days of usefulness were over. He was getting too weak to work. Reed was sixty-eight years of age

PERCY GRASE and Lewis Dewolf, aged seven and nine years, of Corning, N. Y., wandered into the country and were found dead, it is supposed from eating poisonous berries.

JOSEPH BADGE and wife, of Mechanicsville, while driving across the railroad at Seiples Station, Penn., were struck by an engine and fatally injured.

COXE'S iron breaker at Oneida, Penn., the only one of its kind in the country, has been burned. It cost $250,000.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS DALY, of New York City, began his work in the Croton watershed under the Webster law by burning a dwelling house and barn and condemning many nuisances.

THE Clothing Manufacturers' Association obtained from Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, New York City, a temporary injunction that practically restrained the United Garment Workers from continuing their boycott.

FOUR of Uncle Sam's crack cruisers, the Philadelphia, the Yorktown, the Baltimore, the Vesuvius, and the torpedo boat Cushing sailed from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard for the naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads.

THROUGH carelessness and ignorance, while discharging a blast in the same quarry at Etna, Penn., Frederick Houseman was instantly killed and Matthew Ryan fatally injured.

A GOVERNMENT BOARD at Springfield, Mass., began a test of rifles for the Army.

South and West.

GENERAL E. KIRBY SMITH died at his home at Sewanee, Tenn., a few nights ago. He was the last of the full Confederate generals. He was one of the most prominent figures of the war on the Confederate side, occupying as he did the position of Provisional Secretary of War while stationed in charge of the entire Trans-Mississippi department. He was born in St. Augustine, Fla., on May 16, 1824.

F. H. FREERICHS, the proprietor of the Vonderbanks Hotel in New Orleans, La., has suddenly disappeared, leaving $45,000 debts.

THE Legislature of Nebraska unanimously resolved to begin impeachment proceedings against the State Board of Public Works for dishonesty in connection with the handling of State funds.

A BIG illicit distillery, valued at $75,000, was seized by Government officers in Baltimore, Md.

HAROLD M. SEWALL and W. S. Bowen sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Hawaii, it was rumored, to assist Commissioner Blount.

A. B. SUTTON and his bookkeeper, William Beecher, were arrested at Louisville, Ky., for Whisky Trust certificate forgeries amounting to $200,000.

IN the presence of a polyglot gathering numbering about two hundred the Ho-o-Den, or sacred palace of the Japanese at Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., was dedicated.

LOUIS LEWIS, colored, was hanged at Macon, Ga., for the murder of his wife.

FIRE destroyed one-fifth of the town of Galena, Md. Twenty-five stores and dwellings were consumed. There was no fire department there.

A TRAIN loaded with Japanese exhibits for the World's Fair, including five carloads of natives and a big ourang outang, collided at Moingona, Iowa. The natives were more frightened than injured.

Washington.

THE President made the following nominations: George G. Dillard, of Mississippi, to be Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil; Ezra W. Miller, of South Dakota, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Dakota. Secretary Carlisle appointed Doctor Joseph A. Senner Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, vice Weber resigned. He is a native of Moravia, Austria. He came to this country in 1880.

SENATOR VANCE, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in behalf of the minority of the committee, submitted to the Senate a report upon the case of Hon. Lee Mantle, finding that he is not entitled to take his seat as a Senator from Montana. The report is signed by Senators Vance, Gray, Palmer and Mitchell.

SECRETARY OF STATE GRESHAM entertained the President and Cabinet at a reception and banquet, the first since his installation.

OWING to insufficient appropriations for the special service of the General Land Office, the services of the twenty-four special agents, chiefly in the West, have been dispensed with.

THE President has made the following nominations: Herman Stump, of Maryland, to be Superintendent of Immigration; William P. Thompson, of Maine, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Belfast, Me.

THE cases and counter cases of the United States and Great Britain, under the treaty to arbitrate the Bering Sea difficulties between the two countries, were simultaneously sent to the United States Senate and also made public by transmission to the Houses of Parliament in London. They comprised altogether fourteen volumes or printed matter.

GENERAL HIRAM BERDAN, the inventor of the famous Berdan long range finder, torpedoes and rifle, died suddenly at the Metropolitan Club in Washington. He had been ill for some time with angina pectoris.

JOHN E. RISLEY, the new Minister to Denmark, called at the State Department to bid good-by to Secretary Gresham. He received his instructions, and expected to sail for Copenhagen shortly.

THE Columbian stamped envelopes have been placed on sale. The principal feature of the design of the stamp impression is a spread eagle, the denominations corresponding in color to those of the adhesive stamps.

Foreign.

PRESIDENT LEIVA, of Honduras, has resigned, and ex-President Bogran has assumed charge of the Government.

THE German Government has decided to raise the Washington Legation to an embassy, in view of a similar change being made in the representative of the United States in Berlin.

CHOLERA has broken out with great virulence in the Dutchy of Bukowina on the Russian frontier.

HERR BRANDES, the German correspondent expelled from France, was attacked by a mob on his way to the railway station.

THE greater part of the arsenal in Lille, France, was burned. All the apparatus used in charging cartridges and melinite shells was destroyed. Loss, $200,000.

THE Ribot Cabinet was beaten by five majority on a question of finance in the French Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers resigned, but agreed to remain in office temporarily.

DEATHS from cholera are said to be of daily occurrence in St. Petersburg, Russia.

DURING a storm a fishing schooner containing Michael Fagan and his son, John and Michael Briggs, Patrick Hanlon and Joseph Delury was capsized near Caplin Cove, Nova Scotia, and all the men were drowned.

MACMANUS & SONS, bankers, of Chihuahua, Mexico, have suspended, with liabilities of $1,000,000. The cause of the suspension was land and mining speculations.

A VIENNA physician sent to southeastern Hungary to report on the progress of the cholera, says that the epidemic is spreading rapidly in that region.

A REBELLION in Costa Rica was suppressed by the prompt action of the Government.

MAJOR THOMAS M. NEWSON, United States Consul at Malaga, died a few days since at the Consulate. The cause of death was malignant smallpox.

LATER NEWS.

MISS BLANCHE KEISTER and Miss Maggie Blair were drowned in Slippery Rock Creek, near Keister Station, Penn. Their boat sprung a leak.

FIRE totally destroyed the beautiful summer residence of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, on the shores of Buttermilk Bay, Massachusetts, and the family cook, Helen McGrath, perished in the ruins. The furniture and curios and $150,000 worth of paintings were consumed.

IN New York City fire destroyed the big tobacco factory of W. Duke, Sons & Co., and also burned out seventy-five tenants in fifty-three rooms of the Temple Court office building, which was supposed to be fireproof; losses about half a million, all told.

FOREST fires are raging in various parts of New Jersey.

AT Clarksville, Va., the buildings on both sides of Fourth street, from Main street, were consumed except the railroad depot and Magee's warehouse. Eight or ten stores, hotels, offices and tobacco houses were burned. Two colored men were burned to death.

A FIERCE woodland fire destroyed some of the best timber lands in Virginia and in North Carolina, along the the line of the Petersburg and Weldon and Wilmington and Weldon railroads. The fire covered an area of over 100 miles.

THE United States cruiser Essex, which returned from South America about a month ago, has been ordered to Annapolis, Md., for use as a practice ship.

JOSEPH HATTERWACK and his son Charles were drowned while crossing an arm of the Mississippi, at Lincoln Park, Minn.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD telegraphed to General Miles, at Chicago, to send troops to Antlers, Indian Territory, the scene of the Choctaw troubles.

SECRETARY CARLISLE appointed Claude Johnson, of Lexington, Ky., to be keeper of the dies in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

SECRETARY MORTON ordered a thorough investigation of charges of corruption in the Weather Bureau made by Jas. B. McLaughlin, Chief of the Executive Division of the bureau.

THE cholera keeps marching on, and now Austria, as well as Russia, is officially declared infected.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S birthday has, year after year, grown into a day of National recognition in Germany, and this year his seventy-eighth anniversary was given up to congratulation and rejoicing, to the speeches of visiting delegations, to poems read in his honor and to songs composed for the day and sung on his grounds at Friederichsruhe.

DROWNED IN THE LAKE.

Four of a Pleasure Party Lost Through Bad Sailing.

Thomas Kelly and his wife; W. B. Knops, a stenographer; Thomas Smith, an engineer; E. L. Smythe; Miss Mamie McCue, aged sixteen; Mary Flynn, thirteen; Agnes Flynn, fifteen; Maggie Sheppard, twenty, and Effie Kelly, thirteen, went to Milneburg, a resort on Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, La., and hired a sloop for a day's sail. After cruising about for a few hours they decided to make a trip a mile and a half out from shore, where they saw a fishing party. The course of the sloop was changed, and the party got within hailing distance of the fishing party.

Thomas Kelly was in charge of the sloop and attempted to gybe the craft. As the boom swung, the sloop's gunwale went under water and the boat began to fill. Kelly lost his head, and his lack of ability frightened the women.

They tumbled over one another, and the boat was capsized. The water was thirteen feet deep. The anchor of the sloop slipped from the deck and caused those of the party who had secured a hold on the keel to lose their grip.

The men in the skiff saw the accident. They were Godfried Merzbach and B. Schneider, and they succeeded in rescuing Maggie Sheppard and Mamie McCue, but as they were about to rescue Mrs. Kelly she gave a cry and sank.

Agnes and Mary Flynn slipped from the bottom of the upturned boat and sank in each other's arms. Effie Kelly clung to the rudder post of the sloop with the energy of despair, but each wave which struck the boat caused her hands to slip, and the girl went down a moment before the skiff could reach her.

The men were all saved, and with the two rescued children were rowed to the shore. E. C. Flynn, father of the drowned sisters, declared that he would kill Thomas Kelly on sight. He blames Kelly alone for the accident.

A FEW days ago Dennis O'Leary shook hands with a friend in Boston. His friend gave him a hearty handclasp, and his finger nails drew a few drops of blood to the surface of O'Leary's palm. The hand began to swell. Blood poisoning resulted, and in a few days the victim died. The human finger nail is sometimes charged with deadly poison.

DEATH IN THE SHAFT.

Ten Men Suffocated by Smoke in a Shamokin Mine.

What Resulted From Trying to Fill a Lighted Lamp.

A miner's lamp caused an explosion in the Neilson Shaft, Shamokin, Penn., at seven o'clock a few mornings ago. Many miners escaped, but ten were killed. Owing to the day being a holiday, there were not as many men at work as usual. The mine is operated by Langdon & Co. The bodies have been recovered.

The killed were: John Roble, James Brennan, Michael Brennan, John Ryan, Frederick Ginter, John Burtt, John Garry, Joseph Borteax, Nicholas Dolton, Frank Shupis.

The fire started about twenty feet from the bottom of the slope, where there was an oilhouse used by the men to change their working clothes for others before leaving the mines.

About 6:50 a. m. a Hungarian was filling his lamp, and it exploded, igniting the oil about it. He rushed from the oilhouse, and the flames spread with rapidity.

Attempts were made to fight the fire, but those who started to do so were compelled to flee for their lives. They succeeded in reaching the bottom of the shaft, and were hauled to the surface along with some belated miners, who owe their lives to the fact that they did not go to work at the usual time.

The ten men who lost their lives were at work nearly 100 feet above where the fire broke out. Through an airway from the lower vein to the red ash vein the smoke poured, suffocating the unfortunates like rats in a trap.

Almost the entire town gathered in the vicinity of the burning mine, from the air passages of which great volumes of smoke were issuing. The scenes were most distressing. The wives and children of the imprisoned men uttered agonizing cries and implored the men in the crowd to rescue loved ones.

About midday a rescuing party of six brave men went down the shaft and entered the burning vein. The smoke was so dense that they were compelled to lie down on their stomachs and keep wet sponges to their nostrils to avoid suffocation. When they had proceeded a short distance they came across the bodies of two men locked in each other's arms. They were the Brennan brothers, James and Michael.

Further on the bodies of eight men were found, making ten dead in all. The bodies were removed to the surface with much difficulty. They were taken to the blacksmith's shop, where most pathetic scenes were witnessed. Three of the men were married and had large families. The others were young, averaging less than twenty-five years.

Only two mules were gotten out alive. Five were found with their necks resting over each other's bodies. How they got in this position is a mystery. There were altogether thirty dead mules in the mine.

IN A FIRE TRAP.

Thrilling Destruction of a Bradford (Penn.) Hotel.

Bradford, Penn., in the heart of the upper oil region, was visited the other morning by the most disastrous hotel fire in its history.

The Higgins House, a large frame structure, was destroyed, together with the Rochester and Pittsburg passenger station across the street, and the house of the agent of the road, which adjoined the station. Leroy's grocery store was also burned.

One hundred and twenty-five people were asleep in the Higgins House at 4 o'clock when the fire broke out. It caught from a gas jet in the kitchen, and the big frame structure was soon ablaze. The dead are: Thomas Cullen, painter. Miss Georgia Bond, Bradford; body taken from ruins. Two-year-old baby of Mrs. E. Tucker, Elmira; drowned in the creek George Parks, railway machinist, Bradford; body taken from ruins. F. Havelin, locomotive engineer; body taken from ruins. Twenty-two others were badly injured.

The inmates of the hotel were awakened by a man who rushed through the hallways, kicking at the doors and yelling "Fire!" Men and women rushed from their rooms into the halls, already filled with smoke and flame, and the general cry was: "Jump from the windows and save yourselves."

Many did so, but it was a bad jump to risk. From the upper story it was thirty feet to the plank roadway on the west side, and on the east side was the creek, where the jump was forty feet. Several persons made the leap for life into the stream and were rescued.

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins escaped from the burning building after they were nearly suffocated by the smoke. Mrs. Higgins was badly injured.

The Riddle House was transformed into a temporary hospital. In one room was Professor Neumeyer, of the Jamison Orchestra. His left foot was crushed, and he was seriously hurt internally. In another room J. W. Osborne lay, both legs broken and his back injured. In another apartment were two men, hurt internally and badly bruised about their heads. Two women were in another, bruised about their faces and hands. One of the women had lost her baby, and her agony was pitiful. A boy named John Johnson was found wandering through the streets with a two-year-old baby in his arms, its face, arms and hands burned and blistered.

It was estimated that the property loss would reach $100,000, with a total insurance of $50,000.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

A Ministry Which is Believed to be Temporary.

President Carnot, of France, requested M. Meline to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. After consultation with President Carnot, the following were announced as the names of those invited by M. Meline to cooperate with him in the Ministry:

Premier and Minister of Commerce, Felix Jules Meline; Minister of the Interior, Charles Dupuy; Minister of Justice, Jacques L. Trareux; Minister of Finance, Raymond Poincarre; Minister of Education, Eugene Spuller; Minister of Public Works, Francois Viette; Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, Admiral Rieunier; Minister of Agriculture, Albert Viger; Minister of War, General Loizillon; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Develle.

The new Cabinet was regarded as an ad interim Ministry for the purpose of passing the budget and winding up the session.

THE United States Treasury Department has reduced its estimate of the probable amount required for the payment of the sugar bounties. The original estimate was $10,500,000. It is now $8,000,000.

THREE BANKS FAIL.

A Panic in Nashville (Tenn.) Commercial Circles.

Three banks in Nashville, Tenn., which had been regarded as substantial failed to open their doors on the morning after the failure of Dobbins & Dazey, the big cotton brokers. In consequence there was a panic in commercial circles and confidence in the stability of other institutions was shaken.

The first announcement was that the Commercial National Bank had failed. This was soon followed by the reports that the Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company and the Bank of Commerce were in difficulties. A run on all the banks was feared, and to avoid this the banks made assignments, thus protecting equally the interests of all the creditors.

The Commercial National Bank had enjoyed the utmost confidence of the people of Nashville. The suspension is the direct result of the failure of Dobbins & Dazey, cotton brokers. The amount stated as the indebtedness of that firm to the Commercial was $80,000. It has since been learned that the bank's total loss on Dobbins & Dazey's paper, their foreign exchange and overdraft amounted to $263,000.

The Bank of Commerce made assignment naming John T. Lellyett as assignee. This action was precipitated by the general apprehension of a run on the bank, which the officers believed would be made. The deposits were not large, aggregating only about $50,000.

The Mechanics' Bank suspended withdrawals by depositors for sixty days.

The three failures will break about thirty small banks in the country towns and the losses in all will reach one million and a half dollars. Two small State banks failed that day. The failure will stagnate business and the loss from that source will be equally as great.

THE Woodstock Guards, a militia company at Anniston, Ala., propose a phenomenal march for times of peace, nothing less than to cover the distance on foot from their home to the World's Fair grounds, about 800 miles. They expect to be six or seven weeks on the road and will go in heavy marching order, each man carrying his arms and knapsack. A wagon train in charge of the Quartermaster will carry camp equipage

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

18			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 40	@$	—
Medium, 1892, choice	2 15	@	—
Pea, 1892, choice	2 10	@	2 15
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 75	@	2 90
White kidney, 1892, choice	2 30	@	2 40
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 20	@	2 25
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	—	@	2 05
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	31½	@	—
St. & Penn., firsts	—	@	—
Western, firsts	29	@	30
Western, seconds	26	@	28
Western, thirds	24	@	25
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@	30
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	28	@	29
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	27	@	27
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	27	@	28
Welsh tubs, 2ds	25	@	26
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	24	@	25½
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	21	@	23
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	19	@	20
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	21	@	23
W. Factory, seconds	19	@	20
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	17	@	18
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	11¾	@	12
Full cream, colored, fancy	11¾	@	12
Full cream, good to prime	10¾	@	11½
Part skims, choice	9½	@	10
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	9
Part skims, common	3	@	7
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	15½	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	15½
Limed—Duck eggs	33	@	36
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Greening, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb	—	@	—
W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb	12	@	20
W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb	—	@	—
Cranberries, Jersey, crate	2 50	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, choice	21½	@	22
1891, prime	20½	@	21
1892, common to good	18	@	20
Old odds	5	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	15½	@	16
Western, per lb	15½	@	—
Chickens, local, lb	—	@	13½
Western per lb	13	@	13½
Roosters, old, per lb	9	@	9½
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	80	@	1 12
Western, per pair	70	@	90
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 75
Pigeons, per pair	45	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	17
Chickens—Phila., per lb	17	@	30
Western, per lb	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	14	@	—
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	10	@	13
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	6	@	10
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 25	@	2 50
White, per doz	3 00	@	3 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 00	@	—
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	2 50	@	2 62
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	6 00	@	10 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
State, per bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	@	5 25
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 50	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	—
Patents	4 30	@	4 45
Wheat—No. 2 Red	75	@	75½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@	66
Corn—Ungraded White	50	@	55
Oats—No. 2 White	41	@	41½
Mixed Western	38	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	70
Lard—City Steam	—	@	10.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7½	@	9½
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@	55 00
Calves, City dressed	7	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	5 00	@	6 25
Lambs, per lb	5¾	@	7¾
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	8 00	@	8 12½
Dressed	9½	@	10¼

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Sleepers Awakened."

TEXT. "*Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept.*"—I Corinthians xv., 20.

On this glorious Easter morning, amid the music and the flowers, I give you a Christian salutation. This morning Russian meeting Russian on the streets of St. Petersburg hails him with the salutation, "Christ is risen!" and is answered by his friend in salutation, "He is risen indeed!" In some parts of England and Ireland, to this very day, there is the superstition that on Easter morning the sun dances in the heavens, and well may we forgive such a superstition which illustrates the fact that the natural world seems to sympathize with the spiritual.

Hail, Easter morning! Flowers! Flowers! All of them a-voice, all of them a-tongue, all of them full of speech to-day. I bend over one of the lilies and I hear it say: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." I bend over a rose, and it seems to whisper: "I am the rose of Sharon." And then I stand and listen. From all sides there comes the chorus of flowers, saying: "If God so clothed the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

Flowers! Flowers! Braid them into the bride's hair. Flowers! Flowers! Strew them over the graves of the dead, sweet prophecy of the resurrection. Flowers! Flowers! Twist them into a garland for my Lord Jesus on Easter morning. "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be."

Oh, how bright and how beautiful the flowers, and how much they make me think of Christ and His religion that brightens our character, brightens society, brightens the church, brightens everything! You who go with gloomy countenance pretending you are better than I am because of your lugubriousness, you cannot cheat me. Pretty case you are for a man that professes to be more than a conqueror. It is not religion that makes you gloomy, it is the lack of it. There is just as much religion in a wedding as in a burial, just as much religion in a smile as in a tear.

These gloomy Christians we sometimes see are the people to whom I like to lend money, for I never see them again. The women came to the Savior's tomb, and they dropped spices all around the tomb, and those spices were the seed that began to grow, and from them came all the flowers of this Easter morn. The two angels robed in white took hold of the stone at the Savior's tomb, and they hurled it with such force down the hill that it crushed in the door of the world's sepulchre, and the stark and the dead must come forth.

I care not how labyrinthine the mausoleum or how costly the sarcophagus or however beautifully parterred the family grounds, we want them all broken up by the Lord of the resurrection. They must come out. Father and mother—they must come out. Husband and wife—they must come out. Brother and sister—they must come out. Our darling children—they must come out. The eyes that we close with such trembling fingers must open again in the radiance of that morn. The arms we folded in dust must join ours in an embrace of reunion. The voice that was hushed in our dwelling must be returned. Oh, how long some of you seem to be waiting—waiting for the resurrection, waiting! And for these broken hearts to-day I make a soft, cool bandage out of Easter flowers.

My friends, I find in the risen Christ a prophecy of our own resurrection, my text setting forth the idea that as Christ has arisen so His people will rise. He—the first sheaf of the resurrection harvest. He—"the first fruits of them that slept." Before I get through this morning I will walk through all the cemeteries of the dead, through all the country graveyards, where your beloved ones are buried, and I will pluck off these flowers, and I will drop a sweet promise of the gospel—a rose of hope, a lily of joy on every tomb—the child's tomb, the husband's tomb, the wife's tomb, the father's grave, the mother's grave, and while we celebrate the resurrection of Christ we will at the same time celebrate the resurrection of all the good. "Christ the first fruits of them that slept."

If I should come to you this morning and ask you for the names of the great conquerors of the world, you would say Alexander, Cæsar, Philip, Napoleon I. Ah! my friends, you have forgotten to mention the name of a greater conqueror than all of these—a cruel, a ghastly conqueror. He who rode on a black horse across Waterloo and Atlanta and Chalons, the bloody hoofs crushing the hearts of nations. It is the conqueror Death.

Again and again has he done this work with all generations. He is a monarch as well as a conqueror; his palace a sepulcher; his fountains the falling tears of a world. Blessed be God, in the light of this Easter morning I see the prophecy that his scepter shall be broken and his palace shall be demolished. The hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth. Christ risen, we shall rise. Jesus "the first fruits of them that slept." Now, around this doctrine of the resurrection there are a great many mysteries.

You come to me this morning and say, "If the bodies of the dead are to be raised, how is this and how is that?" And you ask me a thousand questions I am incompetent to answer, but there are a great many things you believe that you are not able to explain. You would be a very foolish man to say, "I won't believe anything I can't understand."

I find my strength in this passage. "All who are in their graves shall come forth." I do not pretend to make the explanation. You can go on and say: "Suppose a returned missionary dies in Brooklyn. When he was in China, his foot was amputated. He lived years after in England, and there he had an arm amputated. He is buried to-day in Greenwood. In the resurrection will the foot come from China, will the arm come from England, and will the different parts of the body be reconstructed in the resurrection? How is that possible?"

You say that "the human body changes every seven years, and by seventy years of age a man has had ten bodies. In the resurrection which will come up?" You say, "A man will die and his body crumble into dust and that dust be taken up into the life of the vegetable. An animal may eat the vegetable; men eat the animal. In the resurrection that body, distributed in so many directions, how shall it be gathered up?" Have you any more questions of this style to ask? Come on and ask them. I do not pretend to answer them. I fall back upon the announcement of God's word. "All who are in their graves shall come forth."

You have noticed, I suppose, in reading the story of the resurrection that almost every account of the Bible gives the idea that the characteristic of that day will be a great sound. I do not know that it will be very loud, but I know it will be very penetrating. In the mausoleum, where silence has reigned a thousand years, that voice must penetrate. In the coral cave of the deep that voice must penetrate.

All along the sea route from New York to Liverpool at every few miles where a steamer went down departed spirits coming back hovering over the wave. There is where the City of Boston perished. Found at last. There is where the President perished. Steamer found at last. There is where the Central America went down. Spirits hovering—hundreds of spirits hovering, waiting for the reunion of body and soul. Out on the prairie a spirit alights. There is where a traveler died in the snow. Crash! goes Westminster Abbey, and the poets and orators come forth; wonderful mingling of good and bad. Crash! go the pyramids of Egypt, and the monarchs come forth.

Who can sketch the scene? I suppose that one moment before that general rising there will be an entire silence save as you hear the grinding of a wheel or a clatter of the hoofs of a procession passing into the cemetery. Silence in all the caves of the earth. Silence on the side of the mountain. Silence down in the valleys and far out into the sea. Silence.

But in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, as the archangel's trumpet comes pealing, rolling, crashing across mountain and ocean, the earth will give one terrific shudder, and the graves of the dead will heave like the waves of the sea, and Ostend and Sebastopol and Chalons will stalk forth in the lurid air, and the drowned will come up and wring out their wet locks above the billow, and all the land and all the sea become one moving mass of life—all faces, all ages, all conditions, gazing in one direction and upon one throne—the throne of resurrection. "All who are in their graves shall come forth."

"But," you say, "if this doctrine of the resurrection is true as prefigured by this Easter morning, Christ, 'the first fruits of them that slept,' Christ rising a promise and a prophecy of the rising of all His people, can you tell us something about the resurrected body?" I can. There are mysteries about that, but I shall tell you three or four things in regard to the resurrected body that are beyond guessing and beyond mistake.

In the first place, I remark, in regard to your resurrected body, it will be a glorious body. The body we have now is a mere skeleton of what it would have been if sin had not marred and defaced it. Take the most exquisite statue that was ever made by an artist and chip it here and chip it there with a chisel and batter and bruise it here and there and then stand it out in the storms of a hundred years, and the beauty would be gone.

Well, the human body has been chipped and battered and bruised and damaged with the storms of thousands of years—the physical defects of other generations coming down from generation to generation, we inheriting the infelicities of past generations, but in the morning of the resurrection the body will be adorned and beautified according to the original model. And there is no such difference between a gymnast and an emaciated wretch in a lazaretto as there will be a difference between our bodies as they are now and our resurrected forms.

There you will see the perfect eye after the waters of death have washed out the stains of tears and study. There you will see the perfect hand after the knots of toil have been untied from the knuckles. There you will see the form erect and elastic after the burdens have gone off the shoulder—the very life of God in the body.

In this world the most impressive thing, the most expressive thing, is the human face, but that face is veiled with the griefs of a thousand years, but in the resurrection morn that veil will be taken away from the face, and the noonday sun is dull and dim and stupid compared with the outflaming glories of the countenances of the saved. When those faces of the righteous, those resurrected faces, turn toward the gate or look up toward the throne, it will be like the dawning of a new morning on the bosom of everlasting day! Oh, glorious resurrected body!

But I remark also, in regard to that body which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be an immortal body. These bodies are wasting away. Somebody has said as soon as we begin to live we begin to die. Unless we keep putting the fuel into the furnace the furnace dies out. The blood vessels are canals taking the breadstuffs to all parts of the system. We must be reconstructed hour by hour, day by day. Sickness and death are all the time trying to get their prey under the tenement, or to push us off the embankment of the grave; but, blessed be God, in the resurrection we will get a body immortal.

No malaria in the air, no cough, no neuralgic twinge, no rheumatic pang, no fluttering of the heart, no shortness of breath, no ambulance, no dispensary, no hospital, no invalid's chair, no spectacles to improve the dim vision, but health, immortal health! Oh ye who have aches and pains indescribable this morning—Oh ye who are never well—Oh ye who are lacerated with physical distresses, let me tell you of the resurrected body, free from all disease. Immortal! Immortal!

I will go further and say, in regard to that body which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be a powerful body. We walk now eight or ten miles, and we are fatigued; we lift a few hundred pounds, and we are exhausted, unarmed, we meet a wild beast, and we must run or fly or climb or dodge, because we are incompetent to meet it; we toil eight or ten hours vigorously, and then we are weary, but in the resurrection we are to have a body that never gets tired. Is it not a glorious thought?

Plenty of occupation in heaven. I suppose Broadway, New York, in the busiest season of the year at noonday is not so busy as heaven is all the time. Grand projects of mercy for other worlds. Victories to be celebrated. The downfall of despotisms on earth to be announced. Great songs to be learned and sung. Great expeditions on which God shall send forth His children. Plenty to do, but no fatigue. If you are seated under the trees of life, it will not be to rest, but to talk over with some old comrade old times—the battles where you fought shoulder to shoulder.

Sometimes in this world we feel we would like to have such a body as that. There is so much work to be done for Christ, there are so many tears to be wiped away, there are so many burdens to lift, there is so much to be achieved for Christ, we sometimes wish that from the first of January to the last of December we could toil on without stopping to sleep, or take any recreation, or to rest, or even to take food—that we could toil right on without stopping a moment in our work of commending Christ and heaven to all the people. But we all get tired.

It is characteristic of the human body in this condition. We must get tired. Is it not a glorious thought that after a while we are going to have a body that will never get weary? Oh, glorious resurrection day. Gladly will I fling aside this poor body of sin and fling it into the tomb, if at Thy bidding I shall have a body that never wearies. That was a splendid resurrection hymn that was sung at my father's burial:

So Jesus slept. God's dying Son's
Passed through the grave and blessed the bed.
Rest here, blest saint, till from His throne
The morning breaks to pierce the shade.

O blessed resurrection! Speak out, sweet flowers, beautiful flowers, while you tell of a risen Christ and tell of the righteous who shall rise. May God fill you this morning with anticipation!

I heard of a father and son who among others were shipwrecked at sea. The father and the son climbed into the rigging. The father held on, but the son after a while lost his hold in the rigging and was dashed down. The father supposed he had gone hopelessly under the wave. The next day the father was brought ashore from the rigging in an exhausted state and laid in a bed in a fisherman's hut, and after many hours had passed he came to consciousness and saw lying beside him on the same bed his boy.

Oh, my friends, what a glorious thing it will be when we wake up at last to find our loved ones beside us. Coming up from the same plot in the graveyard, coming up in the same morning light—the father and son alive forever, all the loved ones alive forever, nevermore to weep, nevermore to part, nevermore to die.

May the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work, to do His will and let this brilliant scene of the morning transport our thoughts to the grander assemblage before the throne.

This august assemblage is nothing compared with it. The one hundred and forty and four thousand, and the "great multitude that no man can number," some of our best friends among them, we after awhile to join the multitude. Blessed anticipation!

My soul anticipates the day,
Would stretch her wings and soar away
To aid the song, the palm to bear
And bow, the chief of sinners, there.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Cincinnati police are organizing a union.

PIN making employs 20,000 in Redditch, England.

ORGANIZED labor in Japan wants a shorter work-day.

WISCONSIN railroad men want a legal eight-hour day.

LABOR UNIONS in Ohio demand the passage of a pure food bill.

ANTI-PINKERTON laws are now in force in Nebraska and Wyoming.

JOHN CLERK recently received $7500 for an arm lost in a Lowell (Mass.) factory.

THERE is a man in Hartford, Conn., who has worked at forty-six different trades.

THE Rubber Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor has been dissolved.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL has vetoed the bill giving Boston firemen one day off in seven.

THE strikes organized by labor unions in 1890 and 1891 cost the wage-earners about $9,000,000.

LADY SOMERSET has opened a workingmen's hotel at Millwell Docks, London, which is already too small for its patrons.

THE United Mine Workers of North America propose to make a general demand for an advance in the price of mining on May 1.

THE building of the great Siberian Railway is proving a great blessing to the thousands of unemployed laborers. The work was begun last June.

THE Legislature of the State of Washington recently passed an anti-Pinkerton law, which was vetoed by the Governor, but subsequently passed over his veto.

A FARM HANDS' UNION has been organized by local Union No. 17, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, at Bellaire, Ohio., the first farm hands' union in America.

TESLA, the electrician whose researches have lately attracted so much attention, was employed for a year or more in the Westinghouse works in Pittsburg, Penn.

STREET-CAR conductors in Berlin, Germany, have to work long for very little money. They are on duty eighteen hours a day, and their daily pay is 62½ cents.

LONDON'S unemployed, among whom are said to be many who would not work if they could, continue to give the police a good deal of trouble, especially on Sundays.

FROM 1876 to date statistics show that American workingmen have engaged in 12,080 different fights for higher wages and less hours, or against reductions of pay and increase of working time.

A PITTSBURG manufacturing firm which has been sharing profits with its employes concedes in a circular letter to the latter that co-operation such as profit-sharing is likely to produce is productive of general good.

THE Supreme Court of the United States recently rendered a decision through Justice Blatchford in the case of George A. Pettibone and other striking Cœur d'Alene miners in Idaho against the United States in favor of the miners, and directed that the indictment against them be quashed. These cases grew out of the riots at the Wardner mines.

THE Surplus Labor Committee of Sydney, Australia, is holding weekly meetings to examine into the cause of the existence of the great number of unemployed workmen. Public discussions and examinations are being held. The committee will be given three months to finish its work, and it is expected that the final report will be both startling and instructive.

IN A FLOATING BARN.

Remarkable Escape of Farmer Price's Pigs and Chickens.

During the recent big freshet in the Susquehanna River the barn of William Price, who lives near Wilkesbarre, Penn., was carried away when the ice gorge broke. In the barn were ten pigs and seven chickens.

Price gave up all hope of ever seeing his stock again, expecting that the barn would break up and the pigs and chickens drown, but the animals and birds were born under a lucky star.

The barn held together and floated down upon the big cakes of ice until the flood subsided and left it stranded on a small island near Selins Grove, Penn., eighty-five miles down the river.

There was a barrel of corn in the barn, and this had been upset by the pigs and furnished good living during their trip. The animals and chickens were found by a party of men and were in good condition. The men found something in the barn with Price's name on it, and wrote to him. Price went to Selins Grove, and shipped his live stock home.

KILLED WIFE AND CHILD.

The Awful Crime of a Pennsylvania Miner.

Barney McFadden, a miner, living near Leggett's Creek breaker, Scranton, Penn., some time during the night murdered his wife and child.

The scene in the house when neighbors made the discovery next morning was horrible one, bearing evidences of an struggle on the part of the woman to the murderer.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

EUROPE has 50,000 match factories.

SMALLPOX is killing many Silesians.

THIRTY-NINE railroads enter Chicago.

THE United States have 73,000 paupers.

FIREBUGS are terrorizing Milwaukee, Wis.

THERE are about 4300 Hebrews in Portugal.

THERE are 38,400 street cars in the United States.

THERE are 21,000 Western Union telegraph offices.

THE grip is becoming epidemic again in New York City.

A BANK for the use of colored people has been organized at Anniston, Ala.

THERE are now ninety-two Christian churches in the city of Tokio, Japan.

AN epidemic of mumps prevails among employes of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Postoffice.

THE damage done by the late cyclone in the Mississippi Valley is reported to be $2,000,000.

THE Senatorial elections in Spain have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Monarchists.

THE model performances of Wagner's operas at Bayreuth, Bavaria, will be omitted this year.

STATISTICS of mortality in the South show that the death rate is 2½ colored to one white.

THE Chinese no longer conceal their determination to ignore and defy the registration law.

THIS year there will be two eclipses of the sun, one on Sunday, April 16th, and the second on Monday, October 9th.

THE British House of Commons, by a vote of 276 to 239, passed a resolution that in future all members shall be paid for their services in Parliament.

VENEZUELA has defaulted in one of the annual payments due the United States on the claim of $824,301.66 awarded by the treaties of 1885 and 1888.

ONE of the regulations of the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago consists in requiring the use of wide tires on the heavy team wagons employed in the grounds.

BOSTON is in a state of excitement. A portion of the concrete basement of the City Hall has sunk about fifteen or twenty feet, and it is ascertained that the foundation of the building is only quicksand.

A WORLD'S FAIR daily will be printed on the grounds. The first page will be devoted to a chronicle of the happenings on the grounds. The other pages will be made up of the first pages of the morning editions of the city papers.

GOVERNOR MARKHAM'S approval of the parole bill will release from the two State prisons of California, over 1000 convicts who have served one year of their first term. Many of the convicts who may be paroled are desperate criminals from the East.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Good Showing for the First Quarter of the Present Year.

The quarterly statement of Southern industries prepared by the Tradesman of Chattanooga, Tenn., shows that for the first quarter of 1893 the new industries established exceed those of the first quarter of 1892 by 198. While for the first quarter of this year only 8 development companies have been incoporated, during the same period of last year 27 were formed. The quarter just ended also shows 76 cotton and woolen mills established, 59 flour and grist mills, 29 canning factories, 40 oil mills, and the building of 32 waterworks plants.

That the extensive timber interests of the South are not only attracting attention but capital is shown by the fact that 195 new wood-working plants have been established during the past quarter, as against 122 in 1892 and 141 in the first quarter of 1891. Tennessee heads the list with 33 new industries in this line to her credit; Georgia and North Carolina are close rivals, with 24 and 23 respectively. All of the Southern States, however, are well represented in this development, Mississippi, with 7, being the smallest number.

Seventy-six textile industries were established in the quarter, as against 28 in the first quarter of 1892, and 45 in the same period of 1891. Alabama leads the list with 22, North Carolina 16, Georgia 13, South Carolina 8, Virginia 5, Mississippi 4, Tennessee and Texas 3 each, and Florida and Louisiana 1 each.

This quarter shows 58 flour and grist mills established, as against 29 for the same quarter of 1892. The increasing demand for cottonseed oil and its products, together with the advance in price which has recently taken place, accounts for the large number of new oil mills during the quarter; a total of 40 is shown, as against 10 in 1892 and 8 in the same quarter of 1891, over half of the total number being located in Texas and the remainder scattered throughout the other cotton-growing States.

Twelve brick and tile plants are reported, 22 cotton compresses, 21 electric light plants, 22 foundries and machine shops, 7 ice factories, 32 water works plants, with 93 other miscellaneous industries.

BURGLARS ROB A BANK.

They Get $10,000 at Pawling, N. Y., and Escape on a Hand Car.

A daring robbery occurred a few mornings ago in Pawling, N. Y. The robbers entered the savings bank in the Dutcher House and secured $10,000. Twenty-five guests were in the house, but none of them were awakened. The safe was forced open and everything in it extracted without noise. After cracking the safe the robbers made their way to the railroad station, where they stole a hand-car belonging to the Grand Central Railroad and rode to Brewsters. There they ditched the car and walked to Carmel station to wait for a train.

At that point they found the station locked, but they broke in the door and rested until the 7 o'clock express arrived. This they boarded without exciting suspicion. They had their booty in a large valise. Soon after the train left the station a deputy sheriff rode into Brewsters, bringing news of the robbery. There it was learned that the burglars had taken a train at Carmel, and although it was a fast express it was decided to stop it at an intermediate station. This was done and the burglars captured. They gave their names as John Walters and Henry Cary. The stolen goods were recovered and the robbers given into the hands of the New York officials.

AT midnight, a few nights since, at San Francisco, Cal., a most peculiar phenomenon was visible in the heavens, a little south of west. It appeared like a very large star shooting red and blue sparks. It was not very far above the horizon, and was moving rapidly from south to north.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 9.

Lesson Text: "Afflictions Sanctified," Job. v., 17-27—Golden Text: Heb. xii., 6—Commentary.

Three of Job's friends—Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar—having heard of the afflictions of Job, made an appointment to come and mourn with him and comfort him. When they saw him they knew him not because he was so changed. They wept, and rent their clothes, and sat with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights without speaking a word, for they saw that his grief was very great (chapter ii., 11-13). Then Job spoke and cursed his day, after which Eliphaz was the first of the three to speak, and this lesson is part of his speech. Job had borne meekly and without complaint the loss of children and cattle and even his bodily affliction (chapters i., 23; ii., 10), but these friends, with their false accusations and insinuations, stirred all the old man that was in him. These three condemned Job without cause, and yet their words have much in them that is helpful.

17. "Behold, happy is the man whom God correcteth, therefore despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty." This is sound wisdom and very profitable if put in practice. Blessed is the man that endureth trial! Count it all joy when ye fall into divers trials. Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth. If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons (Jas. i., 12, 2; Heb. xii., 6, 7).

18. "For He maketh sore and bindeth up; He woundeth, and His hands make whole." Or, as it is written elsewhere, "I kill and I make alive; I wound and I heal; neither is there any that can deliver out of My hand" (Deut. xxxii., 39). But though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion according to the multitude of His mercies, for He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men (Lam. iii., 32, 33).

19. "He shall deliver thee in six troubles: yea, in seven there shall no evil touch thee." Not even satan can touch a believer without permission, for he had to obtain permission to touch Job, and if God allows us to go to the furnace He knows how to deliver. So that Daniel's friends were right when they said, "Our God, whom we serve, is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and He will deliver us out of thine hand, O king" (Dan. iii., 17). In the promise, "There shall no evil befall thee" (Ps. xci., 10), we must not think to escape trouble, for just that is promised us (John xvi., 33), and possibly imprisonment and death (Rev. ii., 10; Math. x., 28), but in the resurrection it shall be seen that we have not been hurt, nor a hair of our heads perished.

20. "In famine He shall redeem thee from death, and in war from the power of the sword." The upright shall not be ashamed in the evil time, and in the days of famine they shall be satisfied (Ps. xxxvii., 18, 19). He who fed Elijah by the brook and in the widow's house during the three years' famine, who fed Israel for forty years with bread from heaven, who fed over 5000 with the lad's few loaves and fishes, is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. And as to the sword, think of David's deliverance from the sword of Goliath and his victory over him.

21. "Thou shalt be hid from the scourge of the tongue; neither shalt thou be afraid of destruction when it cometh." The tongue is often as a sharp sword (Ps. lv., 21; lvii., 4), but He will keep us secretly in a pavilion from the strife of tongues (Ps. xxxi., 20). Inasmuch as the angel of the Lord encampeth round about us, the tongue that would touch us must first touch Him. Not even a dog can move his tongue against us without permission (Ex. xi., 7).

22. "At destruction and famine thou shalt laugh, neither shalt thou be afraid of the beasts of the earth." One would almost think the speaker was describing the millennial times, when the wolf and the lamb shall feed together, and they shall not hurt nor destroy in all God's holy mountain (Isa. lxv., 25). But with such records as that of David over the lion and the bear, Daniel over the lions and Paul over the poisonous reptile (I Sam. xvii., 36; Dan. vi., 22; Acts xxviii., 4, 5), we see what may be even now as foreshadowings of coming glory. Let us "have faith in God."

23. "For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field, and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee." David comes to mind again with his stones gathered from the brook, one of which, slung in the name of the Lord of Hosts, sank into the giant's forehead (I Sam. xvii., 49). And the 700 left handed men who could sling stones at a hair and not miss (Judg. xx., 16) show how God can give control over stones in that sense. As to the beasts, read Isa. xi., 6—9, and for another wonderful story of the past see I Kings xiii., 28.

24. "And thou shalt know that thy tabernacle shall be in peace, and thou shalt visit thy habitation and shall not sin," or, R. V., "shalt miss nothing." "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever. And My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places (Isa. xxxii., 17, 18). We may even dwell in Jehovah Himself, for it is written, "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations" (Ps. xc., 1).

25. "Thou shalt know also that thy seed shall be great and thine offspring as the grass of the earth." The promise to Abram was that his seed should be as the stars of heaven and as the sand upon the seashore (Gen. xxii., 17). When Rebekah left her home to become the bride of Isaac they prayed that she might become the mother of thousands of millions (Gen. xxiv., 60). Jesus has said, "There is no man that hath left house or brethren or sisters or father or mother or wife or children or lands for My sake and the gospel's but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time, houses and brethren and sisters and mothers and children and lands with persecutions, and in the world to come eternal life" (Mark x., 29; xxix., 30).

26. "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in His season." It turned out so in Job's case, for he lived after this affliction 140 years and saw four generations. So Job died, being old and full of days (Job xlii., 16, 17). With the believer in Jesus length of years in a mortal body is not the greatest blessing except in so far as God is glorified thereby.

27. "Lo this, we have searched it; so it is; hear it and know thou it for thy good." We might with Job have somewhat to say to Eliphaz, but we are trying to forget the man and get something out of the message, and therefore we notice that it is good to search out a good matter, but especially good to search the Scriptures, for therein is the best of all matter.—Lesson Helper.

"THROWN Jack over, have you, Kitty?" "Yes." "I thought you loved him?" "I did, but I discovered that he bought the candy he sent me at a grocery."—Buffalo Express.

A Literary Curiosity.

The following very remarkable little poem is a contribution to the San Francisco *Times* from the pen of Mrs. H. A. Deming. The reader will see that each line is a quotation from one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of a year's laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and present. The number of each line refers to its author below:

LIFE.

1. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
3. Life's a short summer, man a flower.
3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die.
4. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh.
5. To be is better far than not to be.
6. Though all men's life may seem a tragedy;
7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb.
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9. Your fate is but the common fate of all;
10. Unmingled joys here no man can befall;
11. Nature to each allots its proper sphere;
12. Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.
13. Custom does often reason overrule,
14. And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
15. Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven.
16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
17. Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face—
18. Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.
19. Then keep each passion down, however dear,
20. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and a tear.
21. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasures lay,
22. With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.
24. We masters grow of all that we despise.
25. Oh, then renounce that impious self esteem!
26. Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream,
27. Think not of ambition wise because 'tis brave,
28. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
29. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat—
30. Only destructive to the brave and great.
31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32. The way of bliss lies not on beds of down.
33. How long we live, not years, but actions tell—
34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35. Make, then, while yet we may, your God your friend,
36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37. The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just,
38. For live we how we can, but die we must.

1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spenser; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Scott; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massinger; 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Davenant; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Charles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Pill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakespeare.

The Ages.

Written for the ITEM.

Friends, we learn that the past is divided into seven great periods or epochs, called the seven ages of the world. The first being the azoic age and includes the time from the first forming of a solid crust of the earth to the appearance of animal life. Rock of this age contain no animal fossils. The silurian age succeeded the azoic and the rocks abound in fossils of the simplest animals and plants. The devonian age or age of fishes, succeeds the silurian. Rocks of this age contain fossils of higher and more developed animals and plants than those of the preceding age. Carboniferous age was the age of vegetation. Next comes the reptilian age, which is remarkable as the era of the culmination of reptiles and mollosks. The sixth was the mammalian age. The age of man is the present age or era. The animal element is no longer dormant: Man, as the most highly organized being, appears last upon the earth, which has by means of successive changes in the past, arrived at that stage of development which renders it a fit dwelling place for him. We learn that the earth is about twenty-one million years old; divided into seven ages. The age of man being this present or last age. Man could not have lived upon this earth before the former ages. All that which transpired during those six ages were only preparing or fitting this earth for the abode of man. Now, my friends, is is not a fact that we are living in the most wonderful age of all the ages, and the most wonderful period of this present age. We can read of the free cities of Europe, we can read of the rise and fall of the Roman power, we read with tears in our eyes of the many hundred who suffered martyrdom for the sake of christianity, we read of the streets running red with human blood, we hear the wail of woman and the cry of children, whilst we may read of these free cities and their high state of civilization, I am compelled to think there never was a government like these United States, where the people have a perfect right to think and to express their thoughts, every person who thinks a thought that is to be his thought. Man advances just in proportion as he mingles his thoughts with his labor. In this country everybody has a chance. The poorest may occupy the highest place in the nation. The man living in a log cabin may take his boy upon his knee and say to him that every avenue of distinction is open to him; that he may aspire to the highest place within this grand republic of ours. Gentlemen, you don't know how splendid I feel about the liberty I have where our minds are not manacled. This is the land of the free and the home of the oppresed, where state and church are divorced, where we have a right to ivestigate for ourselves and express our thoughts to the world through the freedom of the press.

A. W.

"New" Postoffice Rules.

Applicants for the postoffice should cut out the following new set of postoffice rules and paste them in their hats:

A pair of onions will go for two scents.

Ink bottles must be corked when sent by mail.

Persons are compelled to lick their own postage stamps and envelopes; the postmaster cannot be compelled to do this.

Persons are earnestly requested not to send postal cards with money orders inclosed, as large sums are lost in that way.

Nitro-glycerine must be forwarded at the risk of the sender. If it should blow up in the postmaster's hands he cannot be held responsible.

When letters are received bearing no direction the persons for whom they are intended will please signify the fact to the postmaster that they may at once be forwarded.

As all postmasters are expert linguists the address may be written in Chinese or Choctaw.

It is unsafe to mail apple or fruit trees with the fruit on them.

It is earnestly requested that lovers writing to their girls will please confine their gushing rhapsodies to the inside of the envelopes.

Ducks cannot be sent through the mail when alive. The quacking would disturb the slumbers of the clerks or the postal cars.

When watches are sent through the mail, if the sender will put a notice on the outside, the postmasters will wind and keep in running order.

John Smith gets his mail from 674,279 postoffices, hence a letter directed to John Smith, United States, will reach him.

When you send a money order in a letter, always write full and explicit directions in the same letter, so that any person getting the letter can draw the money.

Alligators over ten feet in length are not allowed to be transmitted by mail.

The placing of stamps upside down on letters is prohibited. Several postmasters have recently been seriously injured while trying to stand on their heads to cancel stamps in this manner.

A BIG LIBERTY BELL.

It Will Be Made of Historical Metal for the Fair.

Arrangements have been completed at Newark, N. J., for the casting of the great Liberty Bell for the World's Fair. It will be made of metal with which will be mixed gold, silver and precious stones of various historical interest.

Upon the bell will be inscribed the words—which are also on the Independence Bell: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." The following inscription, taken from the Centennial bell, will also be on it: "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will among men." It has also been decided to have the bell engraved with a special Columbian motto.

Robert T. Lincoln has offered to contribute the gold chain worn by his father, President Lincoln, when he was assassinated. Mr. Lincoln was asked to obtain a coin from Gladstone for the bell. Miss Lulu Gordon has sent a silver spoon used by John C. Calhoun. Alfred H. Love, president of the Universal Peace Union, has given a silver knife, once the property of Lucretia Mott. Miss Pauline McDowell, of Wellesley College, has sent the first silver dollar contributed to the National University fund.

This is the first liberty bell ever cast in the history of the world. It is intended that every step in the creation of the Columbian bell shall be marked by some historic anniversary. It will be cast April 30, that day being the anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. The bell will be rung for the first time July 4 under the supervision of the Board of Lady Managers, in whose care it will remain while in Chicago.

At the close of the exposition the bell will be taken to Washington, where it will be in the keeping of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. After it has been in Washington a few months it will be sent around the world to all countries where great patriotic celebration is being held. It will go to Bunker Hill, Liberty Island, the battlefield of New Orleans, to San Francisco, and in 1900 to the next international exposition, which will probably be held in Paris.

Washington will be its home, however, and its custodians will always be the Daughters of the Revolution.

Fruit Trees.

I will furnish fruit trees during the month of April at Mapleton or my residence as follows: Apple trees from 5 to 7 feet, 12 cents each; in lots of fifty and upwards, 11 cents each. Peach trees from 4 to 6 feet, 10 cents each; in lots of fifty and upwards, 9 cents each. These trees are first-class, and warranted by a nursery firm of good reputation to be true to name.

Orders may be left with G. W. Wright at Mapleton.

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Auctioneer.

Having had considerable experience as an auctioneer, I offer my services to such of the readers of the ITEM who contemplate making sale of personal effects or real estate. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

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